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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Lyndall-Dechert Case.

MINORITY REPORT PRESENTED.

Public Printing Proposals.

SINGULAR BIDS OFFERED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUTAN, authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of Beaver to levy and collect a tax of one per cent. for borough purposes; also, authorizing the Auditor General to grant an annuity and gratuity to Hamilton Thompson, of Beaver County, late of the 63d Regt., Pa. Vols.

By Mr. ANDERSON, repealing the clause of the Act, of April 3d, 1870, which makes the Penn Avenue bonds, Pittsburgh, redeemable at the option of the city; also, authorizing the School Directors of the Oakland sub-district, to sell real estate and borrow money.

By Mr. DEUBERT, extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas and to authorized the granting of divorces for habitual drunkenness.

By Mr. WHITE, providing that the act of 1869 allowing parties interested to be witnesses shall not apply to their actions upon bonds and other instruments of writing executed previous to the passage of said act.

By Mr. PARMAN, incorporating the Connellsville and New Haven Gas and Water Company; also a joint resolution to instruct Senators and request Representatives of Congress to oppose the passage of a bill to sell and transfer the Allegheny Arsenal.

By Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the American Steamship Company from Philadelphia to Europe.

By Mr. GILMORE, providing that all printing done by the State printer, either by authority of law or by the resolution of either branch of the Legislature or by the order of the Governor or heads of departments, shall be done according to rates fixed by the contract between the Commonwealth and the State printer.

Mr. BUTAN offered the following resolution, which passed:

Resolved, That that portion of the Governor's Message recommending the passage of an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the assets in their possession and to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the State debt, be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report on as early a day as practicable what amount and what kind of assets are in possession of said commissioners and what disposition they would so far feel justified in the estimate of the commonwealth; and said committee is further instructed to report a bill providing for the sale of said assets in the event of their approval of the Governor's recommendation; and in case of a disapproval to report their reasons therefor fully to the Senate.

A communication was received from Geo. L. Harrison, G. Dawson Coleman, Chas. A. Wood and Wm. Whitehead, resigning as members of the Board of Charities, in reply to the strictures of their President, sent in on Thursday last. It throws the onus of all delay on Kane, and shows that the General Agent, Worthington, has, during the past year, traveled over 18,000 miles, and that every State institution has been visited twice and urges that the act should not be repealed.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a report from the minority in the Lyndall, Dechert case, dissenting from the majority report for the following among other reasons: Because the Committee was authorized to be appointed by the vote of Mr. Dechert, which is contrary to all usage, a legislator voting in a case in which he is personally interested. Because the Committee was appointed not merely without legal authority, but in direct contravention to law; because the majority of the Committee determined the contest in a way unauthorized by the Constitution; because the majority of the Committee recommended the exclusion of the petition of two persons not authorized by the act of July 2nd, 1836.

Exception is taken generally and specifically to the jurisdiction of the Committee, as a legally drawn Committee was the only one that had power over the matter, and a resolution is also submitted that the petition is in the usual legal form and is sufficiently specific in its averments to put the sitting member on his answer.

HOUSE.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

A Joint Convention to allot public printing for three years from next July, met and received proposals.

Joseph Singerly offered to do the work for seventy-eight per cent. below the rates fixed by the act of Assembly of 1858.

John A. Wiley offered to do the work at ninety-two and a fourth per cent. below the rates.

McLaughlin Bros. offered to do the work for ninety-seven per cent. reduction.

John C. Barr offered to do the work for ninety-nine and seven-eighths per cent. below the rates.

Before any of the proposals were approved, Speaker Wallace announced that the lowest bidder, "Barr," was presented a bond to do the work in bad faith, and that the latter bond to accept the contract. He would ask ask to the House whether this was a sufficient compliance with the law.

Mr. SMITH of Philadelphia, said that it was a grave question how men could make such bids and be anxious to do work for nothing. These propositions were unbusiness like and there was grave evidence of something behind them. Something will cost over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. It was alleged that the contract only applied to certain portions of the work and there was much extra matter which was paid for at extra rates, if this was so it was a deception.

Finally on motion of Senator Buckalew, who agreed that the bids were extraordinary, the Convention without any action adjourned until next Tuesday at noon.

The following bills passed: Increasing the pay of commissioners, auditors, jurors and witnesses and assessors in Venango county.

Relating to the discharge of insolvent prisoners.

Authorizing School Directors of the Twelfth ward to borrow money.

Authorizing the Iron City Insurance Company.

Supplement to the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Incorporating the Union Insurance Company.

MR. WAMSH objected to the bill retiring to the borough of Shargsburg.

MR. HUMPHREYS, objected to the bill extending the law of regulating the Medical practice of Allegheny.

AN ACT, relative to the courts of Allegheny county, went over on the 3d reading.

CINCINNATI.

The Bridge and Cincinnati Bridge Co. Their Charter Secured by Additional Enactment by the Legislature—An Attempt to Outside, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., January 24.—Despatches having been received here from Washington that progress in the interest of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was changing that Richard Smith and his associates did not represent the wishes of the people of Cincinnati, the Chamber of Commerce to-day, by a very large and unanimous vote, re-indorsed them as accredited representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and invoked Congress to compel the company to build a bridge as high as the suspension bridge, and conform generally to the recommendations of the Federal bridge engineers.

A young man named O'Hagerman, deliberately shot himself in the forehead while sitting in the First National Bank.

COLUMBUS.

A Commission Confirmed—Four Hundred and Twenty-nine Ohio Soldiers Buried at Andersonville.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 24.—The nomination of Richard Jordan as Trustee of the Agricultural College from the third Congressional District was confirmed by the Senate.

The Government has sent in a communication from the Committee having in charge the Andersonville cemetery, stating that there are four hundred and twenty-nine Ohio soldiers buried there, and asks Ohio to contribute $4,000 to her share toward the erection of a monument.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1871.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. BUCK in reference to District Courts in Alabama.

By Mr. COBURN to amend the Act of the 15th of August, 1866, regulating the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

Mr. ORTH rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report in the *Globe* of the remarks of Mr. Cox on the 16th inst., on the San Domingo resolutions, in which Mr. Cox makes allegations and insinuations as to the debt of San Domingo, and as to grants of land and suffrages made to certain parties, and a suppression by the Executive of a certain document, showing that these matters had been attached to the original treaty.

Mr. ORTH also referred to the petition of that statement made by Mr. Cox the other day when the diplomatic appropriations were under consideration.

Mr. ORTH went on to say that in making this grave charge on the 2d of June, Mr. Cox had failed to name his authority, but he (Mr. Orth) knew it. The information had been furnished him by Mr. Davis, formerly connected with the State Department, who subsequently, for reasons best known to himself and friends, presented his resignation to the Department, and who had since died, after communicating to Mr. Cox on his death-bed that he had copied an addenda to the treaty containing the list of debts and grants. He (Mr. Orth) was assured however, on the best of authority, by living witnesses that Doctor Davis had never had in his possession the treaty or addenda for the purpose of copying and that the copy was made by another clerk now living, and who stated that the exact copy of each addenda in that treaty had been sent to the Senate. He had requested the Secretary of State with reference to the information the position here taken to send him a letter on the subject which the Secretary did, and which he now had before him.

The letter from Secretary Fish, after quoting Mr. Cox's remarks in the House, says the hon. gentleman will surely not be thought to be supposed that any list of a grant of lands to the Mines Colonization with its privileges, &c., &c., attached to the treaty in the State Department was withheld from Congress which had a right to be cognizant of all information which this Department had possession of in regard to such grants or concessions. The same information was communicated to the Senate by the President.

Mr. COX reaffirmed his statements and repeated that Davis was a man of irreproachable character, who had been an Gen. Orth's staff in the Mexican war, and who had been to Mexico and exposed the Fallows Gardiner frauds. He had been employed by the Mexican Claims Commission, and after to a New Granada Commission. The gentleman had communicated to him the information that the San Domingo matter was like a Gardiner fraud, iniquitous. When he (Cox) received a statement that he (Orth) had published, which was adopted by the House, calling for papers from the President Garough Mr. Fish. He had replied that it was incompatible with the public interest to communicate the information asked for while the subject was pending before the Senate. If the paper or papers were, not on file, why that message would be incompatible to give what did not exist. He (Cox) had given to the House with his jaw locked while this iniquity was being enacted, and must be be pronounced for ever silent? Was not his statement confirmed by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and by other circumstances now notorious? If that paper had been surreptitiously kept from the Senate, as reported, it was part of the scheme. He wished he could not believe what he had said, he would not then be humiliated as he now is before the House. He would be glad and proud to add any project honorable to annexation, but this project, while it did not disturb him, he had no hesitation in saying, of the future growth of the country which made him more heedful of the modes and motives for the enlargement of the national domain.

Mr. SWANN rising to a personal explanation had read from the Boston Traveller that the Navy to himself, complaining of some reflections on hand made by Mr. Swann some time ago on the Virginia Claims.

Mr. McCLURG from the Committee of elections reported in a contested election case from North Carolina in favor of Daniel Boyden contestant was not entitled to a seat, and that Francis E. Shober the sitting member was entitled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NIBLACK, giving the Chicago and Ohio Southern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Wabash river and declaring it a post road. The bill passed.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Allison in the Chair.

The Diplomatic Consular Appropriation bill question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Wood, providing that no part of the sum appropriated should be used in connection with the annexation of St. Domingo.

Mr. VOORHEES, in discussing the matter, referred to the action of the Indiana legislature on the subject, and discussed the particulars of the exclusion of John W. Barson from the Senate, and of Voorhees defending such action on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts, contrasted the action of the Democratic Senate of Indiana with action of the Republican House of Representatives ten minutes since on the Georgia case. He would like to be thought he (Democratic) Party had a little more idea of standing by their own men against disloyal certificates.

Mr. COBURN said he (Coburn) in the previous session of Mr. Barson to his right to vote in the State Legislature was a thing within the precinct in the history of the government on revolutionary and destructive of the very principles of Republican Government. That gentleman had been admitted and sworn, but was prevented from voting by a legislative act that had been guilty of bribery. That action was sustained by power in Indiana and it was those who sustained it that had the audacious agitation of annexation of San Domingo had been passed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The bill for the provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and to provide a territorial government for the Indians was taken up as the business in order, and after a short debate discussion was recommitted with leave to report after the 20 of February.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing the sub-committee to inquire in regard to the organization and composition of the cadets of P. L. Lyon and three cadets, and to proceed to West Point and take testimony as to the best plan of uniformity with the witnesses to Washington. Adopted.

Mr. ASPER, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Arkansas for money expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militia for the suppression of the rebellion. The substitute was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented the credentials of Stephen A. Corker, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District, and moved that he be sworn in.

Mr. BUTLER objected, and presented the memorial of Thos. C. Baird, a contestant, claiming the seat, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. CARKER said his credentials were in due form and signed by Gov. Bullock.

Mr. BROOKS, for a contested seat that they should be accepted.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that it depended on the action of the House holding the credentials.

Mr. BUTLER sent to the clerks desk and had read a notice of the contest claiming that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. He sent to the clerk and had read a statement from Democratic papers in Georgia, the *Chronicle* and the *Sentinel* of Augusta, detailing a Ku-klux outrage in that city, the killing of two negroes by the whites, the taking out of prisoners, cutting off their ears and shooting another prisoner. He called on the Democratic members on either side of the House to say whether, with such allegations and with proof appended, they would seat a member who had been returned by a majority of 1,200 votes, leaving him now would end the whole contest as testimony could not be taken, and the question should be decided at home by the people. If Congress or it would be in some sort sanctioning the crime. The House should remember that the district had been the home of Alexander, and Linton, Stephens, who were still unrepented rebels.

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NEW YORK CITY.

A Severe Storm—The Mails and Travel Retarded—Southern Matters—A Forger Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24, 1871.

CONGRESS VS. THE SOUTH.

The *Evening Post* of this city takes the strongest stand against fresh Congressional interference in the South. It says: "Congress is to be asked, we hear, to pass laws by which United States officers shall supervise the elections in the Southern States. But will such gross and unlawful and dangerous interference cure the evils of which these Southern Republicans complain? What they hope to gain, of course, is political power; but how long would they keep it, unless they manage better than they have done? What they need is to allay bitterness and rancor, to let the people forget the war; and to do that, they must stop hostilities. They should be the first to insist on a general and immediate removal of all political disabilities; and the most vigorous opponents of any and every scheme for Congressional interference in the local governments of the Southern States. If they will not do that they have themselves to blame if their situation is uncomfortable; and they must remember that the United States Government cannot put a corporal's guard at the door of every Southern Republican."

SEVERE SNOW STORM.

The severest snow storm of the season raged throughout yesterday, and last night a fierce northeast wind steadily swept over the city and surrounding region, bringing a biting atmosphere, in which the thermometer stood for many hours within a few degrees of zero. The snow on the ground this morning is at least a foot deep, and there still continues a combination of driving snow, intense cold, and relentless gales that have made the storm now easily severe for those compelled to face it. This morning there are few street cars running and trains are all behind time.

CASE ARGUED.

A motion to correct the recital in the order made by Judge Brady, in December last, changing the place of trial in the case of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and others, from New York to Rensselaer county, who argued yesterday by Judge Brady. An order was issued directing the change of the place of trial to the county of Albany, unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be to Rensselaer county, in which case the trial may be held at Troy. The order, as signed, stated that the Plaintiff had elected that the change should be to Rensselaer county. It is claimed that this was a mistake in fact, and should be correct. Decision reserved.

GOVERNMENT PLUNDERERS.

The *Herald's* Paris special says: A decree of the government has just been issued which will startle those who sought a holiday visit to Paris. The privacy of their houses left behind is about to be violated by authorized plunderers, their cellars stacked with wine, wood and coal, their store rooms invaded, and their contents delivered over to fill the empty public stomach and replenish the public coal seattle. But a small grain of comfort remains for the absent householders.

EMBEZZLER BOGART.

The case of Robert D. Bogart, the alleged defaulting Paymaster's Clerk, charged with embezzling funds in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was called up in the United States District Court before Judge Benedict yesterday. Bogart did not appear, and the Judge issued a warrant for his arrest.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

The cargo of the Ville de Paris, which cleared for Havre on Saturday, included $754,786 worth of arms and munitions for the French army, of which were 25,000 muskets, 4,000 pistols, 100,000 cartridges, and ten cases of artillery.

MAILS RETARDED.

The mails have been much retarded by a heavy snow storm. Erie mails are late; Hudson river mails have not yet arrived; Boston mails two hours late, and Southern mails one hour late.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The river at Nashville is falling, with four and a half inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and cloudy.

—A bill to restore the ballot to all disfranchised persons in Kansas by reason of their participation during the late Lecompton struggle before the Legislature of that State, and will probably pass.

—Capt. H. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury Department, is in St. Louis to consult with the Mayor and City Council in reference to the location of the new Custom House for that city.

—The remains of Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Newton have been discovered in the ruins of the fire at Mendota, Ill. Mrs. Newton, an Irish woman, serving as a domestic is missing and supposed to be a victim of the flames.

—Indiana, Bartholomew, and Shiwaukee, came off on Monday night. No. 2250 drew the $3,000; 8229 the $1,000, and the 5056 the $500. The following numbers also drew prizes: 7434, 7439, 5217, 6626, 6554, 1897, 9768, 7709, 9893, 2894.

—The police of Terre Haute Monday night, discovered the headquarters and place of storage for the gang of burglars that have been operating there lately. Three of the gang and a considerable quantity of stolen goods were arrested.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois at Spring field yesterday morning announced the decision in the case of Bradwell, Myers and others, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of Chicago dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill.

—Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday morning elected Frederick T. Frelinghuysen United States Senator by a joint vote of forty-two, against thirty-three for Governor Randolph. Six members of the House and one Senator were absent.

—The Women Suffrage Convention assembled on yesterday in Tremont Temple at Boston. Lucy Stone Blackwell presided. A note from Governor Hoyt was read, expressing sympathy with the cause, but excusing his absence on account of other engagements. The Convention then adjourned.

—A fire broke out in the residence of Henry Seaman, on Wheeling Island, yesterday afternoon, and half the house was burned down. The fire communicated to the two adjoining buildings owned by Dr. Hildreth and occupied by Mrs. Hane and Mrs. Miller. The buildings were completely gutted. The amount of the loss could not be ascertained, but is fully covered by insurance.

—The Associated cable telegraph between Placentia, New Foundland, and the French Island and St. Pierre belonging to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company failed on Monday. It will be repaired as soon as possible. This accident will not interfere with the European business as that is all sent by the sub-marine cable direct from St. Pierre to Brest, France.

—The largest public demonstration ever attacked Dijon yesterday, and were beaten after a battle which lasted five hours. Riccioti Garibaldi captured a flag of a Prussian regiment of line. The following despatch has been received and made public by the government here:

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, January 21.—Last night at eleven o'clock a general summons arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters, but so depressed was the public opinion that not more than five hundred responded to the call. It was intended to make a descent on the Hotel de Ville, but the troops on the job, with despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day the Prefect of police has a full force of the National Guard at the Hotel De Ville, and caused the adjacent streets to bustle with bayonets. The sloppy citizens of the Red Republic are wanted by mersey to be able to incite a revolution although it is probable that some trouble will occur in the streets.

ENGLAND.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 24.—It is said that Count Bismarck telegraphed to Versailles that the Plenipotentiaries present at the first meeting of the Conference were unanimous in the resolution to prevent a discussion of questions connected with the Eastern question. The *Echo* says an official telegram from Versailles states that M. Jules Favre, in a conversation with Mr. Odo Russell, informs him that he declines to leave Paris.

CHICAGO.

Extensive Fire Breach of Promise—The Spiritualistic Excitement Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 24.—About ten o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 83 state street. The losses are as follows: Longmire & Counderwear, $9,000; fully insured; H. Bartrick & Co., $3,500, fully insured; P. H. Green, photographer, $2,000; insurance, $1,000; loss on building, $6,000; fully insured. The insurance was mostly in city companies.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A suit for breach of promise has just been tried at Pontiac, Illinois (Smart vs. Broughton), which resulted in a verdict of $5,000 and dollars for the plaintiff. Seduction in the most revolting form was clearly proved. The plaintiff is the daughter of Broughton's deceased wife. The evidence of the plaintiff occupied one whole day, during which the plaintiff and his two grown-up daughters were present and heard it all. Broughton is a rich farmer of Livingston county.

THE CASE OF REV. CHENEY.

The jadges of our State Supreme Court today filed their decision in the Rev. Cheney-house-cheney case, sustaining the authority of the ecclesiastical court to try Rev. C. E. Cheney on charges preferred against him by the Episcopal Bishop.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Plenty of Rain—A "Heathen Chinee" Shoots a Celestial—Arrival of a Stage Robbery—A Lucky Ticket, &c.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—Rain believed to be sufficient to secure an abundant wheat crop has fallen in California. The farmers are plowing rapidly.

It is possible work will be stopped on the University of California, for want of funds.

Chinese merchant caught another with his wife last night, and cut off a portion of her thigh. He went to the calaboose and surrendered himself to the American style.

The stage from Marysville to Oroville, to Antelope, Tuolumne county, was robbed yesterday of $4,000 in coin and dust.

A prize in the Nevada lottery was lately drawn by ticket 10,843, supposed to have been sold East.

Oil Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PETROLEUM, January 24.—The market opened dull, but the outside markets advancing during the day agitated the home trade and prices advanced, closing firm at prices quoted: Upper road, 2,500 bbls. at $4.15; 500 bbls. $4.12½; Lower road, 5,000 bbls. at $4.25; 1,500 bbls. at $4.20.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Repulse!

VICTORY BY GARIBALDIANS!

Many Prisoners Captured!

PARIS IN A STATE OF STARVATION!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

WILL ATTEND

LONDON, January 24.—M. Favre has renewed his application to the Prussian military authorities to attend the peace conference, and they have granted him a pass so carefully worded as to divest it of all inferences of a political nature. M. Favre has probably already left Paris.

ARRIVED.

The French Army of the North is arriving at Arras, Donai and Lille in a discouraged condition.

The citizens of Lille are

INDIGNANT AGAINST M. GAMBETTA,

whom they charge with deceiving them as to the state of the army and the country.

A dispatch from Lille, 23d, says the bombardment of Cambrai by the Germans has commenced.

DISMISSED.

A council of war, which lasted many hours, has been held at Lille, under the presidency of Gen. Rabin, who commanded one of the divisions of the army of the north.

FRENCH LOSSES.

Advices from Paris, 22, state that the losses of the French in the sortie of the 19th have been officially ascertained, and sum up less than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Frochu has issued an order which speaks in terms of the highest eulogy of all the officers and soldiers who participated in the engagement.

GAMBETTA ON THE WING.

M. Gambetta left Lille on Monday night and will visit Gen. Chanzy at Loualt before proceeding to Bordeaux.

EXPELLED.

News is received that 200 Germans have been expelled from Marseilles.

WILL STRIVE TO RESTORE PEACE.

A semi-official declaration received from Vienna on the 23d says that while the Austrian Government appreciates its duty it will strive to restore peace between France and Prussia. It still deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity.

VICTORY.

A dispatch from Lille, January 23d says that M. Gambetta has received a telegram to the effect that the Garibaldeans have gained a victory near Dijon, and that the enemy abandoned his position, leaving behind the brave previously held. A large quantity of material of war and many prisoners fell into the hands of the Garibaldians who are pursuing the enemy.

FAIDHERBE'S REPORT.

Gen. Faidherbe has made a long report to M. Gambetta, covering the recent operations of the army of the North. Upon the list of artillery or prisoners in the battle of St. Quentine, and that the only persons captured were straggling.

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AND PURSUED.

DIJON, January 22.—The French repulsed an attack of the Prussians to-day along the whole line. The enemy were pursued and the positions held by them at Talant and Hauteville seized. The Garibaldians entered Dijon amid immense enthusiasm. The Prussians in their flight abandoned their wounded.

PRUSSIANS AT TOURS.

BORDEAUX, January 23.—The Prussians completed the occupation of Tours yesterday.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

In the East General Bourbaki has been engaged since the 11th in a series of outpost skirmishes with the Prussians in which he has generally had the best of it.

FIGHTING AT ST. QUINTIN.

At St. Quintin on the 19th, General Faidherbe's troops maintained their ground until night, when he retreated to a position behind the town.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM LONGWY.

Infantry, artillery, and mitrailleuse, came off on Monday night. No. 2250 drew the $3,000; 8229 the $1,000, and the 5056 the $500. The following numbers also drew prizes: 7434, 7439, 5217, 6626, 6554, 1897, 9768, 7709, 9893, 2894.

—The police of Terre Haute Monday night, discovered the headquarters and place of storage for the gang of burglars that have been operating there lately. Three of the gang and a considerable quantity of stolen goods were arrested.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois at Spring field yesterday morning announced the decision in the case of Bradwell, Myers and others, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of Chicago dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill.

—Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday morning elected Frederick T. Frelinghuysen United States Senator by a joint vote of forty-two, against thirty-three for Governor Randolph. Six members of the House and one Senator were absent.

—The Women Suffrage Convention assembled on yesterday in Tremont Temple at Boston. Lucy Stone Blackwell presided. A note from Governor Hoyt was read, expressing sympathy with the cause, but excusing his absence on account of other engagements. The Convention then adjourned.

—A fire broke out in the residence of Henry Seaman, on Wheeling Island, yesterday afternoon, and half the house was burned down. The fire communicated to the two adjoining buildings owned by Dr. Hildreth and occupied by Mrs. Hane and Mrs. Miller. The buildings were completely gutted. The amount of the loss could not be ascertained, but is fully covered by insurance.

—The Associated cable telegraph between Placentia, New Foundland, and the French Island and St. Pierre belonging to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company failed on Monday. It will be repaired as soon as possible. This accident will not interfere with the European business as that is all sent by the sub-marine cable direct from St. Pierre to Brest, France.

—The largest public demonstration ever attacked Dijon yesterday, and were beaten after a battle which lasted five hours. Riccioti Garibaldi captured a flag of a Prussian regiment of line. The following despatch has been received and made public by the government here:

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, January 21.—Last night at eleven o'clock a general summons arms was sounded in the turbulent quarters, but so depressed was the public opinion that not more than five hundred responded to the call. It was intended to make a descent on the Hotel de Ville, but the troops on the job, with despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day the Prefect of police has a full force of the National Guard at the Hotel De Ville, and caused the adjacent streets to bustle with bayonets. The sloppy citizens of the Red Republic are wanted by mersey to be able to incite a revolution although it is probable that some trouble will occur in the streets.

ENGLAND.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 24.—It is said that Count Bismarck telegraphed to Versailles that the Plenipotentiaries present at the first meeting of the Conference were unanimous in the resolution to prevent a discussion of questions connected with the Eastern question.

The *Echo* says an official telegram from Versailles states that M. Jules Favre, in a conversation with Mr. Odo Russell, informs him that he declines to leave Paris.

THE CAPITAL.

The Land Grab Business—A Scheme on Foot to Appropriate Eighteen Millions Acres of the Public Lands—No Immediate Prospect of the Abandonment of the Income Tax—West Point Matters—Another Investigation Ordered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

THE INCOME TAX.

The proposition to abolish the income tax is the special order in the Senate to-day, and those who have canvassed that body assert that it is sure to pass, though some time may be spent in debate on it. The question is also sure to come up in the House before the close of the session, as a resolution presented by Mr. Kelley early this month and passed, requires the Ways and Means Committee to investigate the matter and report the bill. It was in pursuance of this resolution that Mr. Pleasanton was before the Committee last week. It seems settled that this odious tax will be disposed of this session.

THE LAND GRAB BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the approaching end of the session, and the evident hostility of the House to such measures, there is no abatement in the steady flow of land grant and subsidy schemes that come in for reference to committees. Among the usual Monday morning batch of bills introduced yesterday, were five land grant measures, one of which proposes to make a larger grab than any bill presented during the present session. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Price, of Georgia, to give ten million acres in aid of the construction of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Canal, to connect the waters of the Tennessee river with the Coosa, to give water transportation to the Gulf of Mexico by way of Red river and the Alabama, and also to connect the Tennessee with the Chattahoochie and Ocmulgee rivers, and open communication with the Atlantic seaboard. The bill is elaborately drawn and its authors no doubt expect its passage promptly.

STILL ANOTHER.

Another bill is introduced by Mr. Williams, of Indiana, which proposes to give the Commercial and Manufacturing Association, of Stellecam, Washington territory, 30,000 acres of land to enable them to establish a wharf and ship yard for the benefit of commerce in general and the association in particular. Mr. Cavanagh, of Montana, presented a bill to give the usual land grant of twenty sections to the road which has been chartered to Helena, Montana. Bills were also presented to grant 1,000,000 acres to North Carolina and 1,000,000 acres to Virginia for educational purposes. If all the land grant bills introduced yesterday should pass, about 18,000,000 acres would be taken from the public domain, or more than enough for 100,000 homesteads of 100 acres each.

BILL RECOMMENDED.

Commissioner Pleasanton has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill entending the tobacco ware-housery system, so as to give dealers at the

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 94@94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

It is estimated that the entire amount of the rice crop in the South for 1870-71 will be about 85,850 casks.

THE total debt of the city of Philadelphia on January 1st, was, according to the report of the Controller of that city, $48,263,334. The expenditures for the year 1870 amounted to $11,402,909.

THE story that an Indian had been shinned alive in the Lake Superior district for killing his wife, turns out to be the "three black cats" story over again. The neighbors only *talked* about shinning him alive.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is taking strong grounds against the outrages of the Ku Klux organization in that State. It urges that a complete stop "be put to these outrages that have done so much to mar the fair fame of that State."

THE Special Committee authorized by Governor Morton's resolution to investigate the condition of affairs in the South organized for business on Saturday. The Committee have subpœned a number of witnesses, and the investigation promises to be earnestly pursued. That there shall be a calm and fair analysis of all the testimony adduced, in the earnest wish of every good citizen in the land, and that crime and outrage in the South shall be speedily repressed.

IT is rather a significant fact, that a concurrent resolution introduced in the House of the Missouri Legislature, censuring President Grant for interfering in the late Missouri election, was tabled by a vote of two to one. The little game of the Democracy in Missouri is over, and the lesson taught the Republican party by the late discussions will not be forgotten. The resolution was not intended to do any good, and was only offered to foster discord. The vote by which it was tabled shows how great a failure the effort was.

THE SUB-MILITARY COMMITTEE that was reported to have been sent to West Point for the purpose of investigating the case of Cadet Smith, have only been commissioned to inquire into the offence committed by the First Class, on the three boys of the Fourth Class who afterwards deserted. We regret that the business of the Committee has been limited to this one inquiry. There is no question that Cadet Smith has been very much abused and persecuted, merely because of his color. Facts are daily being divulged that prove that Cadet Anderson, over and over again, has imposed on Smith, and that the charges were raised in order to drive Smith from West Point. *His* case should be investigated.

COMPLAINTS come, not unfrequently, to us from suburban citizens, that although so long a time has elapsed since the enlargement of Pittsburgh was consummated, they find themselves with the city taxes and without a single advantage of the many which it was thought would accrue when consolidation took place. In some districts, to be sure vast improvements have taken place, and paved streets, gas, water and sewers testify to the truth of the often sung praises of consolidation, but in others nothing whatever has been accomplished or even attempted, and we can not blame the citizens of those localities for murmuring at this apparent neglect. One thing, which in these days of alternate freezing and thawing, seems most especially to assert its absolute necessity, is the side walk. It is a work requiring much skill and patience to walk in the country in such weather, but people who live there must walk, and certainly when told by their tax receipts that they live in town, they have a right to expect at least a boardwalk; yet even on some of the oldest and most traveled of our suburban thoroughfares, such for instance as that part of Fifth avenue between Shady Side and East Liberty, the road, left in a deplorable condition by the gas and water pipe layers of last summer, and positively knee-deep in mire, is the only convenience offered to pedestrians. We published a communication on this subject recently, and are, as we have already said, in receipt of so many complaints from various parts of the city that we have thought that it might do some good to put them in words, so as to show that the people are not disposed to tolerate negligence of this sort any longer than they can help.

FACTS, SIR.

The *Commercial* a few days ago, stated editorially, that it was informed that our Congressman, General Negley, intended introducing a resolution into the House prohibiting the manufacture of guns, etc., hereafter, at the Fort Pitt works, in our city. We call upon that journal now, for its authority for making that statement; and we will add that unless it produces it, we in common with the entire community will conclude that the aforesaid statement was a malicious falsehood, manufactured in the *Commercial* office out of whole cloth, for the reckless and malicious purpose of stabbing our Congressman in the back.

SHAME.

Mr. Cohen comes in for his share of abuse in the *Commercial of yesterday*. It wants to know what he meant by introducing certain resolutions in the Council. We think the resolutions are very clear and explain themselves. If Mr Cohen's resolutions had called General Negley a liar, a knave and a scoundrel, then the aforesaid journal would have applauded the gentleman from the First ward, but because they do our Congressman simple justice their author must be abused. Mr. Cohen is well known here; his character is too pure, and his daily walk and conversation so far above the reach of such enemies as the *Commercial* proves itself to be, that any eulogium from us would be unnecessary. He can stand any amount of abuse from a certain class of scribblers, who would be only too glad to drag him down to a level with themselves.

WAIT AND SEE.

We have the personal assurances of our entire Delegation at Harrisburg that they will vote for, and support with all of their influence, any measures of *reform* that may be introduced in the *interest of the people*, the statement of certain journals to the contrary notwithstanding. All the flap-trap about "rings," and "office holders," "holding a caucus" etc., that we read of almost every day, is the baldest nonsense, and will not mislead any one. Our representatives we believe to be honest men, and we further believe that they will in good faith fulfill their promises to the letter. If they fail to do so, it will be time enough to denounce them, and we shall be among the first to do so, and that without measure. Until then we are content to place all confidence in them. We candidly believe that with certain parties and journals now busy in foreboding intrigue among the office holders and unfaithfulness on the part of our members, the "*wish is father to the thought*." They would only be too glad to roll up their virtuous eyeballs and mutter "we told you so"—"we are not disappointed." But they will not have the coveted opportunity.

PETROLEUM.

The production of Petroleum in the Venango region, although not so large as during the months of October and November last, is still amply sufficient to supply the present demands. With the approach of cold weather the work at the wells always slackens, and of course the production correspondingly falls off. With the opening of Spring, and the approach of mild weather, new vigor is manifested throughout the entire oil producing region, and a largely increased production always results. We are led to believe that the development of both old and new territory, in the coming spring months will exceed that of any former year, and if this be so, we may reasonably expect the production to exceed that of last year, which during the period of greatest supply, reached the enormous amount of twenty thousand barrels per day. Where this vast quantity of this most valuable article comes from, is still as great a mystery as ever, and unless its source is as extensive as that of water itself, one would reasonably suppose that, as the reporters say of the markets some times, "the bottom would soon be reached. But philosophy aside, our State is daily made much richer by these apparently never ending "rivers of oil," and our hope is that they may always be with us.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

The *Post*, under the head of "Reform," ventilates itself as follows:

Our neighbor of the *Gazette* is very full of excuses for the present hitch in county reform. Of course it has no idea, reasonably speaking, that the Allegheny delegation mean reform at all. If it don't it ought to be aware of the fact, that the office holders of Allegheny county have already held a meeting in conjunction with the leading spirits of the Ring, and resolved that this thing of cutting down salaries must not be carried too far, that the present incumbents at least must not be interfered with, and the law, if passed at all, be so framed as to leave a loop-hole for the escape of officials.

We were not aware that there was any "hitch" in the effort of reform, and therefore are equally innocent of having intentionally made any excuses in reference to it. Certain it is, that it is totally foreign to our intentions to make any excuses for any "hitch," but on the contrary, to demand, without any concession, an earnest endeavor on the part of all our members to pass a bill of reform in accordance with their pledges, and the resolution by the convention. Having made this unqualified statement, the *Post* will fully understand our position, as we are satisfied everybody but the *Post* has heretofore understood us

The *Post* asserts that we "have no idea that the Allegheny delegation mean reform at all." In this respect that journal labors under a very serious error. We have not only "an idea" that our members mean reform, but we have positive assurances that every one of our members will vote not only for reform, but also for a bill for the reduction of fees. Now we are innocent enough to believe these assurances and shall patiently wait until the bill is returned from the Judiciary Committee, satisfied that our members will act in accordance with their pledges.

We are further informed that "the office holders of Allegheny county have held a meeting in conjunction with the leading spirits of the ring and resolved that this thing of cutting down salaries must not be carried too far," &c. We were not aware of this, and no doubt will be pardoned for saying that we have not the most remote idea, that it is true, and if it is, it will not affect the action of our members in the slightest degree. The charge is set forth rather vaguely and is somewhat mysterious. Prior to the election the *Post* was continually harping on the assertion, that "the Ring" was made up of "office-holders." Now we are informed that the "office holders in *conjunction* with the leading spirits of the Ring" have met in caucus. One might readily suppose that this last assertion was somewhat contradictory of the hue and cry before the election, but we will let it pass for what it is worth—nothing.

The only opposition that has arisen thus far against the bill came from a Democrat. Scarcely was it presented to the Legislature before this opponent arose and made objections. Who that Democrat was, the *Post* knows, and probably will give its readers all the information required. Now all we ask of the *Post* is to tend to its side of the House. Let it raise around the ears of these Democrats who have already raised objections, the storms of anathemas it is hurling on the heads of our members. The Republican party is all right on this question, but the Democracy is all wrong on most every question. The *Post* will find its hands full if its cry of reform is correct, in tending to shirkers of Democracy. Let it turn its attention in that direction, and we will take care of our end of the ship.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GOV. SCOTT of South Carolina is charged by the Republicans with failure to do his duty in suppressing the distrubances in that State, and they threaten impeachment.

A BILL has been passed by both branches of the Tennessee Legislature increasing the State taxes to sixty cents on one hundred dollars Last year the tax was forty cents on the one hundred dollars.

A BILL creating a State detective department has been brought into the Virginia Legislature. The Senate, after a long and warm discussion, laid on the table the bill to abolish the whipping post as a punishment for crime.

THE Montgomery, Ala., *Journal*, commenting upon the lawless condition of many of the Southern States, says: Here in Alabama the Ku-Klux bands ride over the country with more impunity than before. The groans of the murdered and lacerated Republican borne by the midnight air to the ears of the authorities fail to elicit their sympathies, and in many sections men are made to feel that the annunciation of Republican principles will be met with prompt and speedy punishment.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: The time has come when Americans shall not be beggars, that they and their industries may live by the mercy of capitalists and manufacturers in Europe, but show, in unmistakable language and action, their determination that our mines shall be opened, our raw materials manufactured, our farmers find home markets, and our laborers have ample compensation—even though a hireling press and foreign enemies use their influence and spend their money like water, as they are doing, to establish an opposite policy.

IN regard to the various rumors concerning the Gatling guns ordered in America for England, the London Broad Arrow says the truth is that twelve of the Gatling guns of 45 bore have been ordered from America absolutely, and fifty additional on the understanding that they will be taken. Meanwhile fifty more of these guns are being manufactured by Sir William Armstrong, at the Elswick Ordnance Works, in expectation that they also will be taken by the Government. As it is intended to arm each of the British ships of war with a mitrailleuse, in addition to supplying a certain number to the army, it is clear that several hundreds of this arm will be required, and the Broad Arrow is of opinion that the orders for them will be divided between the English and American manufacturers.

THE weather is very cold in the Eastern provinces of Germany. In the night, between the 19th and 20th of December last, five hundred and two French prisoners froze to death in the stockade in Nemo, in Silesia.

A NEW SOURCE OF FAIRY LORE.

Japanese Nursery Tales.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

The Japanese, as rude and unpoetical as they seem to be, have fairies, genii, Peris and imps, answering to those of which European juveniles tell such wonderful tales. Some of these stories are very ingenious, and would bear copying into the fairy-lore of America, while others would be far from acceptable, owing to the great difference in customs and religion. I do not know that the subjoined tales, which were told by a Japanese nurse to the European children in Hiobo, some of whom were under her charge, are really a part of Japanese folk lore, or made up for the present amusement of the children. But in either case the children were pleased, and when they repeated some of the stories to me they were very enthusiastic in the praise of the old Japanese grandmother who had thus entertained them.

THE LITTLE BOY WHO PULLED A TURNIP.

Once there was a little Japanese boy dressed in a nice suit of black linen, and he said to himself one day, "I will be a great Daimio, I will have big swords and fine dress, and my father and mother shall be happy with plenty of rice and jewel rings. But the little boy was poor, and all he had was this one suit of clothes. He was walking on the side of Fusiyaga one day, thinking how he should be great when the mountain shook and great smoke devils came out of the top. The boy was afraid until a little fairy, awakened by the noise, rose up at his feet, and taking him by the hand led him from the mountain. When the little spirit was about to leave, the boy said, 'You know how to save me from smoke devils, and you must know how to make me a great Daimio. Will you tell me?' 'Go and pull a turnip,' said the little fairy spirit as she took her way back to the sacred mountain. So the little boy looked about him for a turnip. He soon found a great one with tall leaves, and he set about digging around the roots. 'No, no,' said the turnip, 'my roots are deep and you cannot dig so low, but take hold of my head and pull, for my root will follow where my head goes.' So he seized hold of the stalk and pulled. Lo! it came up so easy that the boy fell over in the mud. 'Ho, ho!' laughed the turnip, 'you have something to learn if you would be a great Daimio. Men, that will pull a vegetable by the head, but you had better leave them where they have taken root, than to overturn yourself in trying to pull them up.' And the little boy took the advice, and made the acquaintance of leaders only. He was never, however, over-anxious to be in the company of great men, and soon the Tycoon, seeing his great care and wisdom, made him a Prince. He was so happy.

THE GIRL THAT DID NOT OBEY.

Once a little girl was told by her mother to make rice cakes. But the little girl wanted to play shuttle-cock, and left the dough in the bowl. A little imp in the shape of a frog came, and when the girl was about to hit the cock a blow, he threw the dough into the air. It fell upon the girl's head and streamed down over her shoulders until she was entirely covered. Her mother came and supposed it was all dough, threw her into the oven, and so the naughty little girl was baked.

THE INDUSTRIOUS MAN.

One man worked in his rice and wheat fields while his neighbors spent their time in wrestling, drinking sacky, and playing ball. Finally winter came and they had no food. So they went to the industrious man and said: "Give us rice and bread." But the other said, "No; you serve the spirit of amusement. I serve the spirit of work. Go to your spirit for food and I will go to mine." So they all starved."

THE LONIN.

A poor lonin lay by the roadside all alone one dark night, and the wind came and talked to him, telling him to die and be happy. But this poor weak lonin said: "No, Buddah has something for me to do. I do not feel that I should die easy." So he got up in the morning and travelled toward the great temple of Isjey. He soon met a great monster with a nose six feet long and a tail like a horse. When the poor lonin saw the monster he was afraid. But the monster said to the lonin, "I shall not hurt you, because you are not worth eating. But I advise you to warn others on your way, for I shall come over the same road which you go.' Then the lonin said to himself, "This is what Buddah has for me to do. So he went on until he saw two women in a house, spooling and reeling cotton for nice clothes. Lonin said, "If you weave them in pride the monster will swallow you clothes and all." But they were so intent upon their nice gowns that they heeded not the lonin. Soon he saw a boy climbing an orange tree and stealing fruit. "The monster will devour you, boy," said the lonin. "If your belly is sweet with that fruit." But the boy laughed at the beggar and stuffed himself with oranges. Next the lonin met a peddler with jewelry and porcelain ware. "Do you sell true?" asked the lonin. "I get all I can," said the peddler, grinning. "Beware," said the lonin, "a monster comes this way, and if you are too rich he will eat you." Next the lonin met a boy at study, and so intent was he upon his books that the lonin passed unnoticed. "Ah," said the lonin, "monsters don't feed on reading; they like fat, not thought." Soon after he met a priest, who sneered at him for his poverty, and a Daimio, who made the lonin smart under a stroke of his whip. The poor lonin paid his vows to the god in Isjey—and while he was burning tapers the monster came roaring by. Then the lonin retraced his steps to see what the monster had done. Lo, the cruel Daimio, the proud priest, the peddler, the boy who was stealing oranges, and the two vain women had been devoured, but the little boy his books was peacefully reading as before.

Many other long tales having morals, and many that have not, are told to the children, which will compare favorably with the best German stories with regard to instruction or amusement.

An Entrapped Bear.

The latest bear story comes from Porcupine Valley, Nevada. A big cinnamon bear came down to the station buildings from the mountains, about the middle of the afternoon, during a flurry of snow, and got after some young hogs that were running about the barn, some two hundred yards from the house. The sudden appearance of Bruin created great commotion in the barnyard—the hogs hooking and snorting and the fowls cackling at a great rate. The noise attracted the attention of the men at the station, and going towards the barn, they saw the bear in full chase and close upon the heels of a porker. Finding the bear close upon him, the hog dodged behind a harrow that was leaning against the side of the barn, when Bruin ran his head through the harrow up to his shoulders in a vain attempt to reach the frightened pig. The pig darted from its cover, and the bear, in pulling to withdraw his head, was caught in the side of one of his jaws by the sharp point of the harrow teeth. The bear began pulling to free himself, when down came the harrow, and being turned tooth downward, the fastening process was most substantially finished, as, not only the tooth that was in the jaw was forced into the ground but all the rest were similarly fastened and Bruin most effectually trapped. Seeing and comprehending the situation, Thomas Rand, keeper of the station, ran to a wood pile, seized an axe, and by a few blows soon dispatched the bear, which weighed nearly four hundred pounds when dressed.

Faith with Works.

A little book called "Work Among the Lost," recently published in London, deserves a reading. It is free from cant and humbug, and contains experiences really edifying. The book records the efforts of a Mrs. V—— to reclaim unfortunate women, and her *modus operandi* certainly argues a degree of faith and courage which fall to the lot of very few. One person whom she had endeavored to influence was a woman who kept a disorderly house. At length this woman said she would give it up if she could, but she had a long lease. Who was the landlord? A well-to-do butcher, who resided in Brighton, the fashionable watering place. Mrs. V—— went to him. Her appeal was at first fruitless. At last she asked if he would like to see his own daughter in the house. He was moved, but still declined to cancel the lease. Whereupon she took the extraordinary step of begging him and his wife to kneel down with her and pray that God would guide them. Perhaps the strangest part of the whole business is that a hard headed, irreligious, unconscientious butcher should, instead of laughing at her or requesting her to leave the room, have consented to this. However, he did, and it seems that "the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous woman" availed very much, for in the evening he came around to Mrs. V——'s house and said that he would consent to cancel the lease. What was more, Butcher and Mrs. B. mended their ways, and presently appeared at church. To all engaged in kindred good works, Mrs. V——'s experiences will be especially interesting.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a long editorial favoring a narrow railway system in Kentucky.

GENERALITIES.

CELIA LOGAN, otherwise Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg, has entered the lecture-field. She evidently does not think that the people have enough in Olive. Opinions sometimes differ.

THE engagement of M'me Seebach, at the Stadt Theatre, New York, proves to be one of the finest successes of the season. The house is nightly crowded, and, on the announcement of "Faust," more persons were attracted than the theatre could accommodate.

A BOSTON dispatch says Fechter has given the net proceeds of his last benefit, amounting to $3,248, to charities, dividing $3,000 among the most deserving institutions, and requesting the balance to be given to the dramatic fund, if any such exists in the city.

A FEW days ago while the clock on the St. James Episcopal Church in Oldtown, Me., was being wound up, the chain attached to one of the weights parted and the ponderous iron weight went crushing through ceilings and floorings, passing through the chancel into the basement of the building.

THE London *Shipping Gazette* is alarmed over the fact that during the recent experiments with torpedoes in the Elbe, some of them broke loose and floated into the ocean. It thinks there is a possibility of some vessels coming in contact with one of these stray monsters that "would not pay the slightest respect to neutral bottoms."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says One of the committees of Congress have permitted a squad of ridiculous old women to appear before them and argue the question of female suffrage. And now, what ought to be done with that committee? However, after having endured such an infliction as that, they wouldn't mind hanging, of course.

FORNEY acted in Chattanooga recently, and an envious Knoxville paper insists that when he appeared upon the stage, and many of the audience saw that he upon whom they looked was not the cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, the only great man of that name of whom they had ever heard, they jumped to their feet and declared they had been sold.

"AN unknown man was run over and killed yesterday by the Yonkers uptown train," says the New York *Star*. We notice that a great many unknown men are run over and killed by city railroad trains, and accidents of the sort must continue to occur until such men learn the importance of introducing themselves to the engineer before the train starts.—*Louisville Courier-Jour.*

THE other day a man broke a jug of molasses at the most frequented corner in Detroit, and among many other mishaps, three youths, "dressed to kill," slipped and fell into the dauh, each one spoiling their unmentionables, and two young ladies had their rubber shoes drawn from their feet in their endeavors to get away from the place where they had been standing.

WOULD not the following extract from the *Revolution* apply as well to the wrinkled, yellow, gray-haired and doubled-up edifresses of that journal? "It is somewhat funny to hear rosy-cheeked girls upon the platform, hardly beyond their teens, knocking the foundation planks out from under the human race in this way, and promulgating new laws for the government of the universe."

"You can't stand there," said a watchman to a thin man in a suit of rusty black who was endeavoring to maintain a favorable position for viewing a late fire; "you must come down, sir." "Allow me to remain, if you please; I am a reporter, and it is necessary that I should see what is going on." "I don't care," responded the guardian; "if you want a report of it you'll see it in all the papers to-morrow."

JIMMIE DOLPHIN, of Pontoosuc, Mass., a lad quite well known in Pittsfield for remarkable ingenuity in mischief, was whipped the other day by his mother for some delinquency, and in revenge he ordered, from the undertaker, a hearse and carriage for his mother's funeral, and they drove up to the house in solemn procession, much to the horror of the good woman. Jimmie is now an inmate of the Reform School.

LAST summer a Boston establishment tanned fifty anaconda skins for boot leather. The boots are valued at fifty dollars a pair. The largest of these skins was forty feet in length. The tanning processes were similar to those observed in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly finished quality of leather, glossy, mottled, pliable, and, from the appearance of the grain, exceedingly durable.

CONSIDERING the smallness of our standing army, and the Indian and Mexican wars and the great civil war it has passed through, it is a remarkable fact, that there are still fifty-nine officers on the list who have served thirty years continuously in the United States army. Six of these are general and seven are field officers, the remaining forty-six still plodding along in the lowlier paths of the regimental line or subordinate staff.

THE New York *Express* says: "Accidents of a painful and fatal character occur in the Hoosac Tunnel at short intervals, through the use of nitro-glycerine. These accidents may be the result of carelessness or of ignorance, or of both combined. They are too frequent to be continued, whatever the cause, and measures should be taken to put a stop to them. If nitro-glycerine cannot be employed in works of usefulness and importance, without a tolerably sure risk of killing dozens of men every day or two, something less effective, but safer, had better be employed instead."

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* says: Regularly three or four times a year two-thirds of the newspapers give us a history of that counfounded old stove that is said to have been in the capital at Richmond ever since the second Punic war. If the Governor of Virginia will be kind enough to send us the old cast-iron bore by express we will be greatly obliged to him. We want to melt it and pour it down the throats of the news editors—gracious powers! they call themselves *news* editors!—who can't be persuaded to let it alone in any other way.

A NEW York paper gives this account of a "female Bluebeard." Louis Mitchell, the present husband of Caroline Mitchell, who lives in Jersey City, says she was first married in 1835 to a man named Darnish, in the Duchy of Posen; then to a doctor, called Kahn; then to a butcher, called Rack, whose arm she cut in half with a meat chopper, and, to save herself from being hung, fled to New York. She then married a man called Brief, and finally settled down for her last marriage with Louis Mitchell, with whom she has lived for twenty-two years.

SOMEWHERE about two years ago the city of Chicago levied a tax of two per cent. upon the gross receipts (in Chicago) of all the fire insurance companies of other States doing business in the city, and the agents of the companies were required to report, under oath, the amount of their premiums received during the year. Some of the agents reported and paid, but others refused to do either. The city made a test in the case of Mr. A. C. Ducat, agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, who carried the case by appeals up to the United States Supreme Court, where it has just been decided in favor of the city.

THE way New York policemen get diamond pins is explained by a liquor dealer. He says: "Two weeks ago a detective came into my place and asked me to put my name down on a paper he had for twenty-five dollars, to help to buy a diamond pin to be presented to Captain ——. I told him I was under no obligations to Captain ——, or anybody else. He said it would be better for me to give it, as they all were putting their names down for the same amount. I said the last time he came in, that the Superintendent had issued an order against the police taking anything. He only laughed and said that would be all right. So, for fear of being watched night and Sunday, I gave him twenty-five dollars."

DR. BEECHER declares it a real blessing to have one in a family who is sensitive to the ludicrous. There are enough to reflect the sad side of life, and its irritable side and its sober side. We need one or more to show the mirth that often trembles just below the surface of painful things. A real impetuous laugh dissipates many illusions, sweeps the twilight out of our imaginations, and brings honest daylight. But it must be real. No dry, lacking laugh. It should be spontaneous, outbursting, infectious. We have seen men fall to laughing who have not heard the cause of mirth, but only have caught the contagion of other men's laughing. It is hard not to laugh with men who are in earnest about it.

EMILY FAITHFUL, in her recent London letter to the *Revolution*, says: It is a terrible statement to make, but I do it on the authority of Dr. Lankester (Coroner of London) that there are in Great Britian 12,000 mothers who have destroyed their children. 'Homes of Hope,' as they are called, have been formed to afford help, in the hour of extremity, to the poor deceived creatures who have been betrayed and deserted so that they are tempted to conceal the sin already committed by one still more heinous one. Such Christian efforts deserve our heartiest support; but the lesson they chiefly teach me is the necessity of opening up employment for women, to lift them out of the temptations which want and idleness now so frequently bring them to.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,

For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar, or by the round, and in small cakes at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.
Where you will find a complete assortment of pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

THE LESSON OF NATURE.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and *ought* to teach us that our bodies require an increase of vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm him externally, and can tone and streng hen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for this purpose, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the purest and best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface, and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of general perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, biliousness, indigestion and colic, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps and low temperature of winter may be avoided (as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Seller's Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsay's Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c; whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most distressing and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health keep it *pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 43 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The consumption is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BAKER, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles and Honey Comb
BED QUILTS.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Towelings, Table Napkins, &c.
Striped and Barred Shirting Calicoes.
Shirting Muslins.
Irish Linen.
Shirt Fronts, &c.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Alpacas.
Gros Grain de Londres.
Shawls and Skirts.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TUESDAY, January 24.
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
Joseph Horne & Co.
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS
From Market Street House to their
NEW ROOMS,
Library Building,
Nos. 197 and 199 PENN STREET,
Where they are now opened and will be pleased to receive the calls of their many patrons and the public generally.
The Market Street Stores will be used from this date exclusively for the accommodation of their
Wholesale Trade.
COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on the entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.
The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. in Gold.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
The Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will sell at times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or $110.00, for $100.00,) in the Company's lands at their lowest cash prices.
In addition to their intrinsic value, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the Investor.
For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers in the country.
For sale by the following Agents:
"After thoroughly investigating, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and friends generally."
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
HARY. CASSIDY & CO.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Steubenville.
DANIEL A. ARTS, No. 61 Fourth Ave.
ja7:12S-MWF
A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowtan's System of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. de28-65

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $1.50,
American Black Silks,
At 18½c., double width Poplins.
At 25c., yard wide Colored Poplins.
At 37½c., Red and Green Serge Plaids.
At 50c., All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 75c., Black Waterproof, a good article.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 31c., Heavy Gray Flannel, a bargain.
At 12½c., Gray Kentucky Jeans.
At 50c., Heavy Cassimeres.
At 12½ Cents,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Worth 15 Cents.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, extra good.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, a decided bargain.
At $3, Misses Double Plaid Shawls.
BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Federal Insurance Co.,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
FROM JUNE 1st, 1870, TO DECEMBER 31st 1870, INCLUSIVE.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000
With privilege of increasing to		$200,000
2. ASSETS.		
Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each to be cured by two approved names	$ 80,000 00	
Mortgages	14,300 00	
Bills Receivable	4,709 75	
Cash in Bank	4,467 00	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	1,503 75	
Office Furniture and Safe	469 04	
		$105,844 14
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1870	6,456 38	
4. Amount of Interest	1,349 07	
		$11,925 60
5. PAID IN 1870, as follows:		
Losses	$ 2,452 46	
Return Premiums and Re-insurance	739 19	
Taxes and Stamps	417 59	
Commissions	133 04	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated	2,538 48	
		$6,281 46
Outstanding risks to amount,		$733,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au25:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 24, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 110⅜@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 to 5 per cent. Exchanges, $14,500,000. Government securities quiet and firm, with 10's closing at an advance of ⅛. Stocks strong and higher. New York Central, Lake Shore and Northwestern preferred being the leading features; the market closed strong in Ohio and steady in other stocks. Money easy at 6 per cent. State securities opened dull and stronger.

Sterling exchange:

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons '81 111; 5-20s '62 109¾; do '64 108⅝; do '65 do; new 107¾; do 67 108¼; do 68 108⅜; currency 6s 110¾.

STATE—Missouri 99; Tennessee old 64¾; do new 64½; Virginia new 6's, do old 65¾; North Carolina old 34; do new 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. U. Telegraph Co. 67¾; Quicksilver, 7; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells Fargo, 93; American Union Express, 47½; U. S. Express, 39; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 95¾; scrip, 90¾; Erie, 22; do preferred, 40¾; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 132; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86; Northwestern, 78¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 53; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 32½; do preferred, 55¾; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 35¾; C. C. & I. C., 88; Baltimore & Ohio, 118; Lake Shore, 97; Illinois Central, 135.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	10⅞	5-20s Jan. & July 1865	7⅛
U. S. 6s 1881	10⅞	5-20s Jan. & July 1867	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	9⅝	5-20s Jan. & July 1868	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	8⅞	U. P. R. R.	77
U. S. 5-20 1865	8⅞	Cen. Pacific	10⅜
U. S. 10-40	8⅞	Cy. Pacific	10⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 24, 1871.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3.50@4.50 per bbl for common to choice. The receipts continue light and the supply in this market is rapidly being reduced.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7½ cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts. Refined do 4¼; Pearl Ash, 7½; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Commission men generally report the market dull with liberal receipts and a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Prices, however, are without quotable change and we continue to quote at 20@25 for common to medium, and 26@30 for prime to choice.

BEANS—$1.60@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 3½@4½ cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾ cts.

HOMINY—$3.50 per bbl.

HIDES—Dull. Quoted at 6@6½ cts.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.50 per bbl and Calcined Plaster at $4.25 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $7@7.50 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands in a jobbing way, quoted at 23@25 cts.

CHEESE—The demand continues light, but there is no change in prices, 14@16 cts., according quality.

CRANBERRIES—$10@18 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and unchanged, at 7@8 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off somewhat within the past week or two, but the stock in this market is not large, there is no decline in prices. Peaches, $2.50 for quarters and 11@12c for halves. Apples, 6@7 for ordinary; 7½@8 for prime and 8½@9 for sliced. Blackberries 11@12c. German cherries, 15c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs quoted at 28@30c. Packed eggs very dull, with sales at 20@25c, as to quality and condition.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers 80c, to the trade, and 85 for small lots.

FLOUR—Continues strong and somewhat excited and dealers generally do not seem anxious to realize even at the advance, being apprehensive that the top has not yet been touched, and that they may be obliged to pay more when it comes to replacing stock than they are getting. It is a good rule, however, to always sell when a fair margin can be realized, and very frequently that is the best we all the money there is in anything get the least, as their greediness causes them to hold on too long. We continue to quote western flours at $6.50@7 for spring, and red winter wheat, and $7.25@7.50 for white winter.

GRAIN—There is no falling off in the demand for wheat, and with continued light receipts the market is strong and prices are still tending upward. $1.35@1.40 is freely bid for prime red and white, and some sales are reported as high as $1.40@1.50. The receipts of oats have also fallen off somewhat, and the market is firmer, though as yet there is no quotable advance in prices; 42@43 buying, and 43@45 selling—small lots, in store, 45@50. The reports in regard to our corn are varied and conflicting, and there is considerable of a range in prices. We are reported sales on wharf and track at 60@62, and in a jobbing way at 65@70. If the river should close again, of which there is some prospect at this writing, the market will stiffen, and perhaps prices improve, but, on the other hand, if navigation is not interrupted, no advance is looked for. Rye is still quoted at 85@90. There is some inquiry for No. 1 Barley, with sales at 85 for spring, and 95 for fall. It is said that some of our brewers who have been so enthusiastic about western barley, have fallen out of conceit of it, having discovered that it does not malt any better, if as well, as No. 1 Pennsylvania or Ohio.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady jobbing demand for sugars, and the sales of the volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices, there are no changes whatever. Following are the ruling rates.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 15@16c.

HONEY AND DAIRY—Pure White Honey, 80; Mayenwyer & Riders, 80. Silver Drips, 70; Lovering, 65; other grades, 60@65c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 12½; prime, 52; good, 42; fully fair, 40c; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8½; Hard Sugars, 10½; A do, 10¼; "B," 10¼; Extra C, 10; C, yellow, 10¼@10½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 35; Good, $1 25; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 20cts. G. F. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10. Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 85cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 70c.

SPICES—Choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

Spices—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 35c. Cassia, 20c.

FRUITS—Foreign Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 11½c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, 8½ per box.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf at $15@ $17 for good to prime.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $5 25.

HOPS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HIDES—Sales (all weights) 10¾@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 10@ 10½; green salted hip 10@10; do calf, 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—There is some inquiry for light feed, including bran and shipstuffs, but middlings continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

OILCAKE—There is considerable inquiry for small lots and the market almost bare.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.05@1.08; No 2, 95; Pure; Lehigh coal oil 70@75; strains, 65; bank, 55.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10@10½c; sugar cured hams, 13@13½c; ribbed sides 10½c; clear sides, 10@10½c; Breakfast Bacon, 10; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; canvassed do, 11c; prime kettle rendered, 12, in tes, and 13@13½ in barrels. Mess Pork held at $23.

POULTRY—The season for turkeys is better and with a reduced supply the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged. Dressed chickens, 10@11c; and turkeys, 13@14c.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at $1.15 per bushel cash, and $1.25 for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—Sales of prime at 6@6½.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@5c.

SALT—Is quoted at $2.60@2.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is less inquiry for Clover Seed, but no change in prices; $6.70@6.75 to the trade, and $7@7.25 in small way. Timothy Seed is in fair demand but unchanged at $3@3.25. Flaxseed, $1.10@2.15.

STEAM—Sales Tennessee at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply at 75c per bushel, or 40@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ¼ cent.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 24, 1871.

The oil market continues, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, in a very unsatisfactory condition. As we have repeatedly stated, crude, not only for present, but for any delivery, is higher relatively than refined, although it is fully as high above as it is here, and, strange as it may seem, higher here relatively than it is in the east. There can be no doubt but what it is the producers, assisted by the "Erie clique," that have elevated prices above; the producers are not only holding the product of their own wells, but buying the products of others, not only for present delivery, but are actually contracting for long lines, running up until next July. The Philadelphia and New York markets are reported quiet and weak; exporters are doing little or nothing, and from all that we can learn trade is nearly as unsatisfactory in Cleveland as it is here. Outside of the parties we have named operators have no confidence in the market in its present condition. It is apprehended that there will be a reaction, and the fact that it may occur at almost any moment, is not without effect, and this is to some extent, the cause of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs here. Refiners, who have low priced crude, bought some time ago, can sell refined at present quotations and have a margin, but they cannot sell refined and buy crude against it at a profit—it is impossible, at least we are so informed by refiners themselves, and they ought to know

CRUDE.

Firm but quiet. Sales some 5,000 bbls on spot at 9¾; and the figure will be asked for January; seller until July quoted at 10¾@ 10¾; buyer same time 11¾@11¾; buyer all year 11¾.

REFINED.

Quiet—no sales, and little or no change to make in quotations, as compared with yesterday. January, 24¼; March, 24¾; April, 24½; May, 24¾@24¾; buyer until July, 26.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Aladdin Oil Works 80, account Thos. Chess; Brilliant Oil Works same, Lockhart, F. & Co; Liberty O W 154, account J H Barbour; Citizens O W 912, account Duncan & Co. Total.....1,334 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Ritter, 286 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 159 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Livingston & Bro. 780 cases refined to Tate, Miller & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, 350 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 593 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Diamond Oil Works same, Lockhart, F. & Co; Liberty O W 154, account J H Barbour; Citizens O W 912, account Duncan & Co. 50 bbls tar to W. G. Laird & Co. Phila.

Total.....1,652 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Elkins, Ily & Co. 53 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM INTO NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. RR., JAN. 23, 1871.

By T. King from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 782.

By J. Bushnell from Scrubgrass to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 580 bbls.

By T. King from Cochran to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 162 bbls.

By T. King, from Foster, to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 1,373 bbls.

By Duncan & Gotshalks from Foster to Merritt, Jones & Co., Balti., 720.

By J. Bushnell from Foster to Warden, F. & C., Philadelphia, 580 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 2,344 bbls.

By Duncan & Young from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 2,380 bbls.

By Duncan & Young from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Hestonville, 462 bbls.

By Thornburgh from Parker, to Truscott & Co. Columbia, 240 bbls.

By Bates & Goldsboro from Parker to Merritt, Jones & Co., Baltim., 159.

By Bates & Goldsboro from Parker to C. W. & S. Sons, Baltimore, 160 bbls.

By H. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan, Hestonville, 487 bbls.

Total.....8,714 bbls. of 45 gals.

Total to Baltimore.....3,196 bbls

Total to Philadelphia.....4,518 bbls

Total to Hestonville.....956 bbls

Total to Columbia.....240 bbls

Grand Total.....8,714 bbls.

[By P. A. S. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 12 M.—Crude 12½; refined, February 24¼; March 24¾@24¾; April 24¾@24¾; May 24¾@24¾.

3:30 P. M.—Crude 12¾; refined, for January 24¼@24¾; February 24¼@24¾; March 24¾@24¾; April 24¾@24¾; May 24¾; March and May 24¾@24¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1871.

EXCHANGE unchanged.

FLOUR extra spring firmer, active $5.75@ 6.75.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and advanced 2c, closing $1.27 cash, $1.28¾ seller Feb.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and advanced 2¾ @2¾c, closing 53¾ cash; 53¾ seller, Feb. 53; March, 55; April 56½c. May.

OATS—No 2 more active. Closed 45¾c.

RYE—No 2 firm, but higher, closed 85c.

BARLEY—No 2 firmer. Closed $1.09.

HIGHWINES ½c. higher. Closed firm at 87c, asked.

PROVISIONS less and active.

MESS PORK closed $21.87 cash; $22.37@22.50 seller March.

LARD closed 12¾ cash; 12¾@12¾ seller, Feb. 12¾ seller; March.

GREEN MEATS—Sides 7¾@7¾c.

DRY SALTED S. boxed 8¾.

GREEN HAMS 11¾@12c; sweet pickled 12¾ @13c.

DRESSED HOGS firmer. Closed $8.30. Live active at $6.90@7.50.

CATTLE more active at $3.40@5.90.

RECEIPTS—HOGS 12,000; shipments 4,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton: quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands 34c. Flour: 10c lower and advanced; superfine Western State $6.00@6.25; Common good extra $6.85@6.75; Good, choice and fancy do $6.80@7.50; Extra Ohio $6.80@7.50; St. Louis $6.80@8.00. Rye Flour: $4.00@5.65. Corn Meal, quiet. Whisky: advanced, 94¾@95c. Wheat: active and 1@2 cents higher. Spring $1.52@1.54½; Red Amber $1.55@1.58; White Michigan $1.62. Rye: firm. Barley: quiet and unchanged; State 95c. Malt: quiet, firm. No 1 Mixed 86@86; Yellow 85@ 86. Oats: Quiet; Western Ohio 62@66c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee firm; sales 2,000 bags on private terms; Rio 13½@ 16¾c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9⅜@10⅜c. Molasses advanced: New Orleans 50@52c. Rice 7¼@ 7¾c. Petroleum—crude 10@11c; and refined 24¼c. Pork—mess firmer at $22.75; old $22.00; prime $19.00; prime mess mess $21.50; March $21.75. Beef quiet, steady, and unchanged. Lard extra at $13@13.50. Hogs—dressed firmer; sales at 9¼@9½c. Beef Hams 6¾; prime mess $26@28; India mess $29@32. Cut meats firm 13c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾@8¾c. Middles firm; western long 10¾@11¼c and short 11¾@ 11¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12¾@13c and kettle dried 13¼@13½c; February to April 13¾@13¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 22@25c for western; 30@36c for State. Cheese dull but unchanged at 12@16c.

Latest—Flour firm 6.85@8.85 shipping. Wheat, demand good, at full prices new spring 1.55, Red amber 1.56. Oats dull and shade lower, at 62@ 64. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 86 cash. Pork, Beef, Hams, unchanged. Rice steady 13 cash; March, 13¾. Eggs steady; fresh 28. Limed 18@19.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton steady, with middling at 14¼c. Flour active and advanced to $6.25@6.50. Wheat active and advanced; red $1.32@1.35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye do. Oats do. Groceries steady. Linseed Oil firm at 93@95c. Lard Oil dull at $1.00@1.10. Extra cheese and lard firm at 25@26c. Cheese steady at 13½@15½c. Seeds unchanged. Provisions opened flat but closed with a more feeling and some demand. Pork sold at $22 cash, $22 50 seller March. Lard held at 12¾c for steam; 14c less offered for kettle. Bulk Meats held at 8½@9c; 9c offered; no sales. Green Meats sold at 7¾@8¾c for shoulders and sides and 12@13¾c for hams. Bacon held at 9¾@10¾c; 10¾ asked; 10c offered. Hogs—Receipts advanced; live $7.65@7.90; dressed $8.75@8.00. Whisky firm at 93c. Gold 110¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; superfine winter $4.75@5; extra winter $5.25@5.75; XX $5.50@6.50. Wheat unchanged and higher; No 2 red winter inspected lower 3c; sample lots do $1.40@1.45. Corn active and advanced; mixed brisk offers side the river at 46@45c; 49@49c on this side. Oats scarce and firm at 46@48c in sacks; 75c prime fall. Rye—Nothing doing. Whiskey dull at 86c. Pork steady and higher but unsettled; sales on orders at $21.50@22; and seller May delivery at $21. Dry salt meats—Offered better; bulk shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib sides 10¾@ 10¾c; do clear 11¾c. Bacon unchanged. Lard unsettled. Hogs higher at $6.75@7.25.

Cattle unchanged at $2.50@4.50.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton; demand fair and holders are firm 14¾@14¾c; receipts 3,467 bales; shipments 3,093.

GALVESTON, January 24.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary, 13c.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Cotton steady; middlings, 14¾@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton steady; middling 15c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE January 24.—Tobacco active and firm with sales of 120 hhds common to good logs at $5.25@6.50; low to medium leaf $6.75@15.00, lugging dull and nominal. Cotton firm and in good demand at 15c. Flour ton firm and in good demand at 15c. Flour dull and lower; fair and advanced to $5.50. Grain in good demand; for corn, shelled, in sacks, 65c. Provisions firm and active. Mess pork $22. Bacon 9¾@11¾c. Bulk meats 8¼@ 9¾c. Lard in tierces 12¾c; kegs 14c. Whisky 86c.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 24.—Cotton firmer and advancing; middlings at 14½c. Tobacco active, sales of 50 hogsheads at $4.75@6 00 for trash to logs; $6.00@7.50 for common to medium leaf. Flour $10.00@10.50. Grain unchanged with limited sales; meal at $5.10; kiln dried at $1.00@1.15. Flour active, superfine at $4.75@5.00; family at $5.25@5.50. Lard active; choice at 12c. Bulk meats firm at former prices. Mess pork at 21c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Market dull, the snow storm having limited the quiet previously existing, hence there was but very little change to observe in prices. The following are the most important changes: Allens' brown sheetings reduced from 17½c to 16c; 9-4 do from 32½c to 31c; 8-4 do from 27½c to 26c; 10-4 brown do from 37½c to 36c; 9-4 do from 27½c to 26c; 8-4 do from 24c to 22½c, and Lancaster brown sheetings from 27½c to 26c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour firm. State and family $6.37@6.75; others unchanged. Wheat quiet; western red $1.36@1.38. Rye and oats unchanged. Corn advanced; yellow 78c. Provisions advancing. Mess pork $22 @22.50. Lard 13@13½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; new white Michigan $1.48; amber Michigan $1.40; No. 1 red Wabash $1.41½; No. 2 do $1.40; No. 2 white Wabash $1.35. Corn advanced 1c; high mixed 53@53c; low 50½c; yellow 52½c; no grade 51c. Oats; full price asked but no demands Michigan 48½c. Clover Seed quiet and unchanged, Hogs firm at $8.25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Flour demand good at full prices; western family $7@7.50; extra scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $4.55@4.75. Corn firm; white 83@85c; yellow 79c. Oats 55@ 56c. Corn active and excited at 60@65c. Pork $22.50@23.75. Bacon; demand good at full prices. Lard firm at 13¼@13½c. Whisky 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Flour in fair demand and advanced 25c. Wheat—buyers are holding off and sellers are strong at $1.40 for No 1 red winter. Corn 2c higher; sales at 60c. Oats 1c higher; sales at 46c. Petroleum quiet, buyers holding off for lower prices; crude is nominal at $4.80@4.85; refined 25c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Cotton quiet; low middling 13¾c. Bulk meats; clear sides 11¾c; clear ribbed 11¾c; shoulders 11¾c; packed market active. Bacon; clear sides and hams 12¾@13c; shoulders 12½c; sugar cured hams 16c. Lard 12¾c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1.10. Flour $4.50@5.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour: extra spring nominal. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No 1 $1.31. No 2 $1.28¾. Oats: No 2 higher; 39½. Corn: No 2 mixed higher; 49½. No 1 nominal; 55c. Barley: No 2 nominal; 85c. Dressed hogs firm: $8.25@8.50. Mess pork $21 @21.50.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 24.—Flour active and advanced. Wheat active and advanced 2c; extra at $1.40. No. 1 at $1.37¾. Hogs buoyant, but unsettled at $8.50@8.75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 24.—9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 5 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, 1 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 2 do iron ore, 1 do pig iron, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car pig iron, Reese, Graff & Dull: 1 do do, W Smith; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Moorehead & Co; 20 bbl bbls bbls, D W Garrett; 186 bags oats, W G Miller; 220 bgs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 300 bgs oats, Scott & Gisal; 57 bbls lard, Schoenberger & Co; 225 bgs oats, Hauch, Jamison & Co; 15 bbls g'r apples, 3 kgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 bbls and 10 kgs oatmeal, Wm Haslage; 25 bxs cheese, 9 Kirkpatrick's 1 bellows, Logan & Gregg; 178 sks corn, 1 bbl lard; P Duff & Son; 109 m t oil bbls, B D Moore; 70 do do, C A Wormcastle; 9 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 15 bgs oats, Wm Haslage; 20 bxs soap, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 4 bbls butter, J J Pettitt & Co; 23 bbls bone dust, Stewart & Emerson; 1 bale rags, H R McClellan; 8 bgs oats, Mc-Van Gorder & Shephard; 13 bxs roofing, S R Ramsey; 39 bxs scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 5 bbls spokes, James Herdman & Son; 5 bxs g frames, J W Morrison; 3 bxs tobacco, Pretzfield & Bro; 78 bdls chairs, 8 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 2 tubs cheese, W Wood & Co; 20 bdls spokes, 20 do felloes, M Mc Whinny & Co; 7 bbls d apples, 3 bbls cranberries, Brugerman & O'Brien.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 24.—28 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 car bulk wheat, Gilmore, Smith & Co; 1 car corn, Hitchcock & McCreery; 1 do do in bulk, S B Floyd & Co; 18 sks barley, F Schields; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 60 do do, Seghorn & Cleaver; 1 do do, Wm Haslage; J Hammett & Son; 3 hhds sugar, Ed Heazleton; 16 bbls clay, W Frank & Son; 5 sks hemp seed, Schwartz & Haslett; 1 car bulk wheat, Jones & Laughlin; 1 bbl molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 bbls whiskey, H M Beaumont; 10 do do, Milligan, H & Co; 5 bbls whiskey, 10 bxs candles, Wm Haslage & Co; 58 bbls lard, P Graff & Son; 50 do, F Seliers & Co; 8 tubs butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 30 bbls apples, 1 bbl onions, 8 bbls d apples, 10 do eggs, 16 sks rags, W H Graff & Son; 100 sks flour, McHenry & Hood; 70 bgs wheat, 100 do oats, Robb & Herron; 10 bbls whiskey, F Anderson; 30 do do, D Rose; 20 bbls fine spirits, Jas McKay & Bro; 49 sks barley, Z Wainwright; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 6 bbls molasses, 200 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co; 40 sks flour, 10 bgs chop, 205 bbls flour, Hostetter & Co; 40 bbls whiskey, Guckenheimer & Bro; 1 car bulk wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 20 sks d fruit, Isaiah Dickey & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 24.—2 cars s corn, 1 do wheat, H L Weaver; 8 pkgs mdse, Wm Renshaw; 45 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 57 slabs spoltre, Park & Co; 5 bbls spirits, M Grogan & Co; 1 roll leather, J W Vaccaro & Son; 50 bales broom corn, F Guttendorf; 3 bbls alcohol, W Miller & Co; 17 bdls paper stock, Markle & Co; 5 bales b corn, John Rogers; 17 bdls paper stock, Markle & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 20 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 bbls flour, Snomaker & Co; 20 do owners; 50 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 100 lbs lard; F Seliers & Co; 100 bbls m pork, J P Hanna & Co; 50 bbls b hams, Dalzell & T; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car lumber, J Myers & Son; 75 bbls, 100 sks flour, Kuhn & Weller; 22 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 bxs soap, A Musgrave; 25 bois apples, Meanor & Harper; 1 bx butter, O P Cleaver; 25 bdls fellies, Herdman & Son; 24 doz brooms, Laing & McKalip; 2 bbls m pork, W M P Stafford; 100 bbls flour, Seghorn & Yonkamp.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 24.—1 car metal, 6 do ore, Lewis, Bailey & 1; 8 bdls wheels, McCallum & Co; 18 bxs soap, Wm Spratt; 95 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 1 car lumber, S M Cummings; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 70 sks flour, G W Smith; 1 do do, W Dear, 1 do do, Wm Haslage; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McC; 40 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 50 bbls highwines, H Hespenheider; 3 cars metal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 car lumber, F Beckert; 6 cars ore, Graff, B & Co; 2 cars lumber, L S Morrison; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Wm Forster & Wilkinson; 15 pails tobacco, A Wilson; 138 bbls rosin, H P Schwartz.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, January 24.—138 bbls apples, Vangorder a Shepard; 30 sks wheat, Laing & McKalip; 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 2 do do, Reese, McCullough & Co; 1 car pig iron, H Steny; 1 car grain, Scott & Gisal; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 bbl poultry, F G Craighead; 1 do do, 2 do butter, H F Brugger-man; 2 rolls leather, B Pfaum; 1 bbl leather, I J Blanchard.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 24.—2 cars bark, Lackamp & Keefer; 2 cars mdse, C Pemberton; 35 oil bbls, Elkins, B & Co; 30 bbls whiskey, L Bear; 15 do do, Guckenheimer & Bro; 10 bgs oats, Langcamp & Son; John I car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 cases cigars, C H Kenter; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B; 17 bgs oats, Voeshtig & Kopp.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, January 24.—400 gals stoneware, W D Cooper; 300 bbls lime, Mc. Mc-bott; 20 do do, Kramer & Bro; 800 bxs w glass, R C schmertz; 322 do do, A King; 6 bbls whiskey, E Kaufield; 42 sks wheat, McCrady & Co; 50 do do, 160 bags, H Schmidt; 45 bags, White & Bro; 40 bags, J Gordon; 1 bbl whiskey, W Burdett; 200 bills boards, A S Carlisle; 18 bales hay, Laing & McKalip.

GENEVA, PER BELLE, January 24—37 sks wheat, Girhan & Marshall; 14 do oats, Mc. Cracken; G & Co; 21 do corn, S B Floyd & Co; 40 bgs wheat, McBane & Anjer; 49 do oats, R Phillips; 28 bales hay, Langham, Cassell & Co; 35 do do, S R Patterson; 12 bxs produce, R Perkins; 1 bx do, D Lindsay.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 5 feet 4 inches in channel. Weather continues cloudy and cold with a north west wind.

The Allegheny continues to put out considerable ice, and, as might be expected, it is becoming heavier and more formidable, and unless there is a very marked change in the temperature, we may expect navigation to be considerably obstructed if not entirely suspended within the next 48 hours.

The Julia No. 2 departed for Zanesville last evening, and the St. Charles, from Cincinnati, was expected to arrive some time during the night.

The Carrie Brooks left Zanesville yesterday for this port.

Dispatches from Oil City yesterday reported 26 inches, very cold and river full of heavy ice.

The Exchange, Kate Putnam and Far West, are due here to-night and to-morrow. The Mollie Ebert, Wauanita and Savanna, are also enroute for this port and may be expected in about the last of the week. It is probable that all of these boats will be delayed more or less by the ice.

Capt. Dan Moore has returned from Cincinnati, whither he was called on some private business.

—The Geo. W. Cheek arrived at Memphis Saturday night, with the freight left on the river bank by the McGill. Chas. Foster and six of the McGill's crew were in charge of it. They were attacked by robbers three nights in succession, and an attempt was made to drive them into the river. Barricades were built by Foster, and Sheriff Belcher sent six men to assist in defending the goods. The robbers on the third night of their attack, were fired upon, and it is thought some were hurt. The barricades of oats and corn sacks were well perforated by bullets fired by the rascals. Swarms of skiffs filled with negroes put off from the shore, plundering the cargo of the McGill. Capt. Barnard, of the Insurance Company, was obliged to arm himself and call a posse to drive them off. The Jeffersonville correspondent of the Louisville Commercial looks on the whole thing as a Democratic political trick to oust Capt. J. M. Dryden. The bill has not yet passed the Senate.

—A subscription was set on foot by the Merchants' Exchange, at St. Louis, Saturday, to secure money to be expended in sending a committee to the scene of the T. L. McGill disaster and see that any bodies of persons found are properly interred, and to have those recognized forwarded to their friends or relatives. The amount raised in three hours was $800, and the committee selected was Capt. Wm. Conley.

—As the British steamship Mexican was passing the head of Toydras street, New Orleans, Wednesday night, she collided with the steamboat W. S. Pike, carrying away the Pike's starboard wheelhouse and barber shop. Fortunately no persons were harmed.

—A resolution to require steamboats landing at wharves within the jurisdiction of Kentucky, to be supplied with yawls sufficient to convey the passengers for which the boat may have capacity, was introduced in the Kentucky Senate Saturday.

—The United States Marshal at New Orleans has been ordered to sell the steamer Mary D. Travis Wright, as perishable property, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited in the Registry, subject to the further orders of the Court.

—The office of the silence is ornamented with a photograph of the oil trade of Pittsburgh, representing Dalzell Building, and in front are seated about 100 gentlemen engaged in the oil business.

—The towboat Alps recently made the run from Steubenville to Pittsburgh in six hours and thirty minutes.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR ...Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ..Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 3 p. m o'clock.

de26:tf A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
CHAS. KIRKER.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ja20 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, at 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
de21 GEO. H. GIBBEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, of
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Egypt,	Denmark,	Erin,
Italy,	England,	Virginia,
Holland,	The Queen,	Pennsylvania.

One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steam

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

The regular monthly meeting of Councils, will be held on Monday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

For sale cheap a retail grocery. A rare chance; price $1,500. See "For Sale" column.

Yesterday the interest of Alexander McClurg was sold at public out-cry by A. Meliwain for $50.

Jacob Rohn, Yesterday before Deputy Mayor Nichols accused August Hartz of disorderly conduct, a warrant was issued.

The Press Association will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting in the Mayor's private parlor at 7½ o'clock this evening.

It will cost the city about five hundred dollars to send the special committee to Washington, on the removal of the Arsenal.

The subject of free bridges is beginning to look up. It is certainly a shame that a man must pay to cross what should be our own bridges.

Before Alderman, Johnson came Wm. Brown yesterday and entered complaint against Conrad Abell for breach of the peace. A warrant was granted.

Broke her Leg.—Yesterday afternoon an elderly woman passing up Diamond street fell and broke her leg. She was taken to the office of Dr. Walters for treatment.

Letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 24th:
Remus, Matthew P., Mayeville, N. Y., 3 cts.
Keiler, Wm., St. Louis, Mo., 3 cents.

Alderman Taylor, issued a warrant yesterday on the oath of James Mills charging Peter Smith with malicious mischief in breaking a lot of glass ware belonging to complainant.

Justice Ammon yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Elizabeth Breese, of Liberty street, at the suit of Catharine Rosenberg, who charges Elizabeth with surety of the peace.

Any active person, male or female, desiring an agency to canvass, would do well to enclose stamp for return postage, and send for terms to Agents. Address Marietta News Co., Marietta, Ohio.

We understand that a man named Taylor was run over at Braddocks Fields by a train on the Connellsville Railroad yesterday, and had his leg broken. We were unable to learn the full particulars.

John savage was fined five dollars and costs yesterday by Justice Donahoe, for, in company with Joe Hogan, breaking a pane of glass in a window of John Cubbage, and throw him, Cubbage, out of the window.

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Early yesterday morning at the Wylie accommodation on the Pennsylvania railroad was approaching the city, it ran into some freight cars standing on the main track at the outer depot. The engine was badly damaged, and the engineer made a narrow escape from being killed. The train was considerably delayed in consequence.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, January 24.—In the case of Herlehy & Johnson vs. D. P. Hatch, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $168 98.

The Coal City Coal Company et al. vs. Thomas Renouff. Action to recover compensation for towing barges of defendant to Parker's Landing. Jury out.

John Eaton vs. Thomas Renouff. Action on book account. No trial.

TRIAL LIST OF WEDNESDAY.
No. 35, Seitz vs. J. H. Jones.
No. 36, Seitz vs. A. B. Jones.
No. 37, Britz vs. Knox.
No. 38, Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
No. 40, Lewis vs. Lea & Ballard.
No. 52, Myers vs. Dietrich et al.
No. 45, Myers vs. Dis rich et al.
No. 46, Trauerman et al. vs. Kraus & Hass.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, January 24.—Administrators of John Barnaby, deceased, vs. executors of Jane Powell. Action to recover on a book account. The jury returned a verdict for defendant and assessed damages as to Thos. Powell in the sum of $23.75.

The next case taken up was that of T. W. Lindsay vs. John Tomers. Action to recover remuneration for services rendered. On trial.

Lena Goodfellow vs. Chas. Goodfellow. In divorce. Decree of divorce filed and granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.
4 Monroe & Co. vs. Frazier Bros.
12 O'Niel vs. O'Niel et al.
13 Ray vs. Kiel.
14 Schaffer vs. Wolff.
18 Wodforth vs. Miller et al.
19 Sondergrun vs. Bull.
20 Hare vs. Hays.
22 Lang for use vs. McDermott et al.
67 Graham vs. Mackrell et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, January 24.—In the case of Wm Stadfelpt, reported yesterday, the jury did not agree until five o'clock this morning. They found a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment charging larceny. A motion for a new trial was made.

Frederick Becker was tried on a charge of assault and battery, John Riker, prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Martha Alker, indicted with Jenny McCormick, Eliza Fair, Jenny Myers, Elizabeth Dunn and Hetty Adams, was placed on trial. A nolle pros was entered as to Hetty Armor, Eliza Fair and Jennie Myers. Mrs. Alker at first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently this was withdrawn and a plea of guilty entered. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $400 and the costs, and to undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail. The same defendant also pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $75.

A motion was made to squash the indictment against Jeremiah James and American Force, charged with selling lottery tickets, on the ground that the bill was not found by a grand jury properly impanneled and returned. The motion was placed on the argument list.

Mary Price, of Birmingham, plead nole contendere to two charges of illegal liquor selling.

The business of the term having been concluded, the jurors were discharged, and the court adjourned until Saturday.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

A Former Arrested—Charged with Dealing in Spurious Currency—He Waives a Hearing—$10,000 Held for Court.

Yesterday morning United States Commissioner Gamble had a counterfeiting case before him. The accused was Abraham Shaffer, a well-to-do farmer residing on the Hookstown Road, Scott township, about seven miles from the city.

Recently, as will be remembered by our readers, counterfeit "shoters" commenced operations in our city, and circulated somewhat extensively their stuff. In working up the case, the detectives, it is said, came upon the track of Shaffer, whom they supposed to be

ONE OF THE GANG.

The circumstance which led to this was the allegation that Shaffer on several occasions he had passed spurious fractional currency in sums of twenty-five and fifty cents upon the confectionery store of Mr. Thomas Lynch. The collector, it seems, had been turning in counterfeit money, and had his attention called to the fact by the latter gentleman, who, from whom he received any suspicious notes. In pursuance of this plan, it is alleged, he made a memorandum of several which had been given to Shaffer, as he rode over in the boat about once a week.

Accordingly Monday afternoon Mr. James Rafferty, one of the proprietors of the Ferry line made information against Shaffer upon which a warrant for his arrest was issued. Officers Donahoe and Pender were sent out for the man, and the same afternoon reached his house. He was not in, but subsequently they met him on the road coming in.

MADE A PRISONER.

He stoutly denied the charge and expressed a perfect willingness to appear before the authorities. He was brought in that night and lodged in the lock-up.

Yesterday, when he came before Commissioner Gamble, he waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for trial.

The accused is owner of several farms in the neighborhood of his residence, and has always borne a good reputation for integrity among his neighbors. He had in his pocket when arrested a ten dollar counterfeit bill, but he said it belonged to one of his children. He protests his innocence and says he can easily prove it. The authorities are at present on the other side, and the trial will be looked to with interest.

MISTAKES WILL HAPPEN.

A Journalist Misrepresented—He Waxeth Wroth—but Calmeth Down.

Mistakes will happen sometimes, but for all that the mistakes when they do happen are not humorously pleasant generally, to the participants. As for instance a journalist, one of the younger members of the profession yesterday was made the victim of a case of mistaken identity and he since don't appreciate mistakes. He had gone into the office of Clerk McCandless of the United States District Court, of course in search of news. Entering at the same time with him was District Attorney Swoope, and a man well up in years, who had been charged with neglect to pay a revenue tax upon some distempered whisky on which he was engaged. The journalist quietly and interestedly memorized the facts of the case, which resulted in the case being continued for one month, a delay from commitment to jail, in order that he might go home for the amount of the bail. As the United States detective, Mr. Marcellus Scott Graham to Henry Meisterieid, November 30, 1870; lot No. 15 in plan of lots of Jas. Patterson, borough of Birmingham, with buildings $2,000

E. M. Bankeridge to Rachel Case, July 18, 1866; lot No. 144 and 145 in Bankeridge's plan of the extension of Tarentum, with buildings $300

Isaac Rankin to Simon Kaufman, January 20, 1871; 9 acres and 8 perches of land in village of Harrisville, with buildings $5,500

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OUR GIRLS.

Olive Logan's Lecture—Library Hall Again Crowded—The Peculiarities of Our Lecture Audiences.

Miss Olive Logan last evening, in Library Hall, repeated her famous lecture upon "Our Girls." We say famous, because hardly a newspaper reader in the country has not been made acquainted with some, if not all, of the views which this feminine lecturess entertains of her sex. That fact, however, did not interfere with the attendance, for of all who have read them, there are few who are not just as curious as ever to *hear* them—to see and listen to the fair lady as she "speaks her piece."

For this cause, the Hall was filled to repletion and by that we mean that every seat was occupied—standing room in the aisles and in the balcony at a premium and the stage so crowded that the speaker had but just sufficient space to move within gracefully. The managers were delighted at the arrar—for almost every pretty, fair, female face, and masculine visage, before them reflected back upon their business-like vision a greenback of the fractional denomination of fifty cents, and an aggregate which attested the handsome pecuniary success, at least, of the venture. The audience was larger than that which greeted Mr. Sumner, while, at fifty cents a ticket, almost as much money was taken in at the door as was taken in at Mr. Phillip's lecture, where the tickets were seventy-five cents.

As for the rest, that depended upon the fair lecturess herself. She seemed to give entire satisfaction expressed by the audience, to be successful too. She was introduced about eight o'clock by Mr. Howard, and commenced speaking without further ceremony. She discoursed for about an hour and a quarter, and frequently made telling hits which convulsed the hearers with laughter. These hits have been told before, however—some of them several times before—and we will therefore not tell them again. Taken together, the lecturess made a good impression and seemed to have greatly improved since her last appearance here. The entertainment was an enjoyable one, and was evidently highly appreciated by the audience.

In looking about the place we observed a peculiarity, which has thus far marked every lecture audience yet gathered in Library Hall—the very large attendance of ladies. The majority of those present last night were ladies, and as an interesting question of fact, we learned, in conversation with the ticket seller, that the sales of tickets, for the lectures this winter, to ladies over those taken has been a marked feature. Last evening, in a brief space of time, he sold successively, over fifty tickets, not one of which was purchased by a gentleman. Why is this thus? Can it be that it is the natural consequence of the Female Suffrage Association's success? Or should this state of affairs rather be credited to the fact that Library Hall has such a good reputation; that an entertainment given in it is an evidence of the respectability of the performance; that it is conducted in a manner to easily approached; that whether day or night, any lady can feel perfectly safe in attending, and that it is so conducive when seen under the full radiance of the gaslight, and filled with such brilliant audiences as have gathered there, that, the ladies, keenly appreciative of a beautiful scene, are irresistibly drawn thither. Perhaps these latter considerations, explain the phenomenon, but without taking sides,—we fain would be on peaceful terms with the S. A.—we note the fact as an item of interest for curious speculators.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	M.
	7:35	4:21	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.28	30.45	30.56
Change since last report	.05	.17	.17
Thermometer	21°	25°	15°
Change in last 24 hours	09°	04°	09°
Direction of wind	NW.	NW.	NW.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	8	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.08	0.32	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	C	A
Amount of cloud	8	8	8
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.04		
Character of weather	3	3	2
State of weather			

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being indicated by and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, thus: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, fresh gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 8: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, fair; 5 to 8 cloud; 5, cloudy, ⅝ to wholly covered; 6, light rain; 7, heavy rain; 8, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrument error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

A REVENUE CASE.

Southside Tobacconist in Trouble—His Establishment Seized.

Yesterday the United States detectives made a raid on the establishment of Philip Craft, tobacconist, located on Carson street, Birmingham. Craft is a pretty extensive dealer in the weed, and it is alleged that he has made a return from five thousand pounds of tobacco which he purchased and manufactured into cigars, &c. It is also charged that he sold tobacco from a package which was not stamped.

Craft was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. In explanation of the latter charge he says it was a slight mistake. He had a bucket stamped from which he filled packages. An employe came in and wished to borrow the bucket for the moment because it had a handle, and he turned out the tobacco into another bucket without a handle. Just then a detective unopportunely dropped in and hence the trouble. His statement is an unique one, but such as it is we give him the benefit of it. He made no answer to the first charge but awaits a hearing.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

Libel Filed—A Titusville Case.

Yesterday afternoon U. S. District Attorney Swoope filed a libel against forty-eight barrels of whisky, the property of Eli & Felter, of Titusville. There are three separate charges involved in the case. It is alleged that the parties had filled the barrels with whisky which was not of the character indicated by the stamp thereon, and that a part of whisky false pretence; that the firm sold this whisky without paying the tax; and that they failed to keep the books required by law.

The whisky is valued at $2,500. The penalty in the case is one year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine. Collector Gray made the seizure. Parties held for a hearing.

JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George R. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf

GERMAN'S PLANS.

English Critique on the Prussian Conduct of the War.

A leading article in the London Times, of December 30th, refers to the bombardment of the forts, then progressing, and says: In fact the Germans are just beginning what they could and would have achieved three months ago. We, indeed, never thought they could have made peace immediately after Sedan, or that they could have brought the French to acknowledge themselves beaten till Paris was reduced. But of this we are sure, that if Paris was to be the main aim of German effort it would, at least, have been advisable to go to work in a more purposeful and let them correspond with the beginning. Either considerations of humanity or confidence of success have limited the siege to a mere investment and blockade, and in that case famine should have been allowed to do the work throughout, or, if there was the slightest hope of success in a bombardment, the forts should have been attacked with the least possible delay. There can be no more improvident mercy in war than that which prolongs its sufferings; no worse policy than that which by adjourning the strife aggravates its severity. Had the siege been pressed closely when the unfinished state of works beyond the forts were abandoned by the garrison; had the citizen soldiers been challenged to fight before General Trochu had breathed his own brave spirit into them—the resolution of the Parisians might have been shaken, and the city might have been cheaply brought to terms. But now the garrison has been left unmolested till it is crept forward from cover to cover, bulging out at various points of the line of investment, seizing one important position after another, till it has become almost a question whether the cannon will not drive the Prussians out of Versailles. To a people whose very vanity might be expected to nerve them to deeds of transcendent heroism, the unaccountable remissness of the Germans has added that courage which springs from hope. The faith the Parisians might not have had in their own exertions they found in their sanguine anticipation of aid from the provincial armies. So long as it seemed certain that France was coming to the rescue, what daring feat might not be expected from the garrison, what sacrifice might not be imposed upon the people? Parisian malice might raise a sneer at Ducrot, or even at Trochu himself, but what enchantment would not instance lend to D'Aurelle's army? How marvelously would vague rumor magnify Chanzy's triumphs? What wings would uncertainty add to the rapidity of Faidherbe's approach? By encouraging the French in their delusions, the Germans have made the bare possibility of a successful resistance a reality. By allowing a full scope to immagination they have given a solid basis to the hopes it conceived. It is not merely for the time to form their Provincial armies, to construct their outworks, to cast their cannon, and to import their muskets that the French have to thank their enemies. They are still more indebted to the Germans for that faith which keeps them invincible in their own, and, to some extent, in the world's opinion. The Germans, victorious at Sedan, did not follow up their advantage either by immediately overrunning the country and stamping out resistance in the provinces, or by at once attacking the defences of the capital. The consequence is that, in the belief of France, the Germans are incapable of holding their ground against the provinces, and are still less in a condition to reduce the capital. The current notion in and out of Paris is that Von Moltke has not hitherto attempted a bombardment, simply because he was afraid his batteries would be 'snuffed out' by the superior fire of the French artillery. We must wait and see what ground there really is for the confidence of the French."

LOTTERY DEALERS MISERIES.

Jeremiah in Trouble—Legal Entanglements all around.

Dealing in lottery tickets seems to be a precarious business—whether for the unfortunate individual who holds the bit of pasteboard, and betimes is elated with hope and again depressed with melancholy, or the seller of the embryo prizes, who for legal reasons, especially in this State, bangs no sign out; apparently preferring darkness rather than light upon his operations. Sometimes however, the

LIGHT WILL COME,

and then generally there is grief. So it was with Jeremiah Force yesterday.

Jeremiah had an office for the sale of lottery tickets in Philo Hall on Third avenue. He is an old gentleman, gray haired and not far from three-score years of age. How long he has been at the business is not certainly known, but he seems to have been pretty successful in disposing of the cards—unfortunately he was also successful in getting into the Courts, enjoying the rare honor of figuring in both the State and United States Courts in one day.

Yesterday he was called up in the Criminal Court by District Attorney Pearson, on a charge of selling lottery tickets—in violation of a State law which forbids the same. The case was argued by counsel on some legal technicality and held over until Saturday, when, if it comes to trial the defendant, says he will plead *nolle contendre*.

He had not gotten outside the precincts of the Court House ere he was

INTERVIEWED BY U. S. DETECTIVE,

who escorted him to the U. S. District Attorney's office, where an indictment was pending against him for neglect to pay his special tax on the business. It seems he had been engaged in selling tickets last January and February, and had not paid his special tax on sales, from the 1st of January 1871.

The United States take no cognizance of the business, whether it be against the State laws or not; but they compel every man doing business to pay a special tax, leaving the State authorities to see to it that the business is legal.

When Jeremiah was brought before the authorities, he was disposed to be somewhat facetious, and displayed a box containing a few cigars. Unfortunately for the old gentleman, these cigars were contraband, and he was informed that he would have to pay a special tax, and also a penalty for not having paid it before. Jeremiah was not prepared for this, and was compelled to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance here.

The indebtedness footed up, tax and cost $300. After some trouble the defendant sent to his home and procured the amount, which he easily approached; that whether day or night, any lady can feel perfectly safe in attending, and that it is so conducive when seen under the full radiance of the gaslight, and filled with such brilliant audiences as have gathered there, that, the ladies, keenly appreciative of a beautiful scene, are irresistibly drawn thither. Perhaps these latter considerations, explain the phenomenon, but without taking sides,—we fain would be on peaceful terms with the S. A.—we note the fact as an item of interest for curious speculators.

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Change in last 24 hours	09°	04°	09°
Direction of wind	NW.	NW.	NW.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	8	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.08	0.32	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	C	A
Amount of cloud	8	8	8
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.04		
Character of weather	3	3	2
State of weather			

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being indicated by and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, thus: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, fresh gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 8: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, fair; 5 to 8 cloud; 5, cloudy, ⅝ to wholly covered; 6, light rain; 7, heavy rain; 8, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrument error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

A REVENUE CASE.

Southside Tobacconist in Trouble—His Establishment Seized.

Yesterday the United States detectives made a raid on the establishment of Philip Craft, tobacconist, located on Carson street, Birmingham. Craft is a pretty extensive dealer in the weed, and it is alleged that he has made a return from five thousand pounds of tobacco which he purchased and manufactured into cigars, &c. It is also charged that he sold tobacco from a package which was not stamped.

Craft was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. In explanation of the latter charge he says it was a slight mistake. He had a bucket stamped from which he filled packages. An employe came in and wished to borrow the bucket for the moment because it had a handle, and he turned out the tobacco into another bucket without a handle. Just then a detective unopportunely dropped in and hence the trouble. His statement is an unique one, but such as it is we give him the benefit of it. He made no answer to the first charge but awaits a hearing.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

Libel Filed—A Titusville Case.

Yesterday afternoon U. S. District Attorney Swoope filed a libel against forty-eight barrels of whisky, the property of Eli & Felter, of Titusville. There are three separate charges involved in the case. It is alleged that the parties had filled the barrels with whisky which was not of the character indicated by the stamp thereon, and that a part of whisky false pretence; that the firm sold this whisky without paying the tax; and that they failed to keep the books required by law.

The whisky is valued at $2,500. The penalty in the case is one year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine. Collector Gray made the seizure. Parties held for a hearing.

JOHN DEGELMAN, & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George R. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf

GERMAN'S PLANS.

English Critique on the Prussian Conduct of the War.

A leading article in the London Times, of December 30th, refers to the bombardment of the forts, then progressing, and says: In fact the Germans are just beginning what they could and would have achieved three months ago. We, indeed, never thought they could have made peace immediately after Sedan, or that they could have brought the French to acknowledge themselves beaten till Paris was reduced. But of this we are sure, that if Paris was to be the main aim of German effort it would, at least, have been advisable to go to work in a more purposeful and let them correspond with the beginning. Either considerations of humanity or confidence of success have limited the siege to a mere investment and blockade, and in that case famine should have been allowed to do the work throughout, or, if there was the slightest hope of success in a bombardment, the forts should have been attacked with the least possible delay. There can be no more improvident mercy in war than that which prolongs its sufferings; no worse policy than that which by adjourning the strife aggravates its severity. Had the siege been pressed closely when the unfinished state of works beyond the forts were abandoned by the garrison; had the citizen soldiers been challenged to fight before General Trochu had breathed his own brave spirit into them—the resolution of the Parisians might have been shaken, and the city might have been cheaply brought to terms. But now the garrison has been left unmolested till it is crept forward from cover to cover, bulging out at various points of the line of investment, seizing one important position after another, till it has become almost a question whether the cannon will not drive the Prussians out of Versailles. To a people whose very vanity might be expected to nerve them to deeds of transcendent heroism, the unaccountable remissness of the Germans has added that courage which springs from hope. The faith the Parisians might not have had in their own exertions they found in their sanguine anticipation of aid from the provincial armies. So long as it seemed certain that France was coming to the rescue, what daring feat might not be expected from the garrison, what sacrifice might not be imposed upon the people? Parisian malice might raise a sneer at Ducrot, or even at Trochu himself, but what enchantment would not instance lend to D'Aurelle's army? How marvelously would vague rumor magnify Chanzy's triumphs? What wings would uncertainty add to the rapidity of Faidherbe's approach? By encouraging the French in their delusions, the Germans have made the bare possibility of a successful resistance a reality. By allowing a full scope to immagination they have given a solid basis to the hopes it conceived. It is not merely for the time to form their Provincial armies, to construct their outworks, to cast their cannon, and to import their muskets that the French have to thank their enemies. They are still more indebted to the Germans for that faith which keeps them invincible in their own, and, to some extent, in the world's opinion. The Germans, victorious at Sedan, did not follow up their advantage either by immediately overrunning the country and stamping out resistance in the provinces, or by at once attacking the defences of the capital. The consequence is that, in the belief of France, the Germans are incapable of holding their ground against the provinces, and are still less in a condition to reduce the capital. The current notion in and out of Paris is that Von Moltke has not hitherto attempted a bombardment, simply because he was afraid his batteries would be 'snuffed out' by the superior fire of the French artillery. We must wait and see what ground there really is for the confidence of the French."

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

OTTO VERHAGEN VON GOES, one of the noblest patriots of Holland, died at the Hague toward the end of last year.

IN the French village of St. Marc du Cas the village priest has put himself at the head of his flock to fight the "heretics."

THE University of Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, has a faculty of ninety-two professors, and is attended by seven hundred and seven students.

THE publisher of Louise Muehlbach's novels is Germany, Otto Janke, in Berlin, has presented eighteen thousand volumes to the hospitals of that place.

DR. F. M. HEYMANN, one of the most famous oculists and medical authors of Europe, died at Dresden, in Saxony, last November, in the forty-third year of his age.

THE entrance of the South German States into the new German Empire was celebrated in the newly annexed States by general festivities on the 24th of December last.

THE fourth centenary of the birthday of Copernicus, the discoverer of the system of planetary revolutions, will be celebrated in a grand manner on the 19th of February, 1873.

A NUMBER of Polish noblemen, exiles from their country, have established a fine museum of historical relics of their native land at Rapperswyl in Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich.

THE French prisoners who volunteered to work in German factories have almost all been sent back to prison, as they were so lazy and unskilful that their labor was not advantageous.

SEVERAL regiments of Prussian troops coming through Carlsruhe on Christmas eve, were each presented with a box content paying your special tax on cakes. What have you to say.

Jeremiah—Nothing; guess it's so. You'll have to fix things, though, pretty quick, as I'm needed again at the Court House.

Mr. Marcellus Scott Graham, we can easily accommodate you and relieve all your anxiety. We'll commit you to jail unless the bill is paid.

Clerk, McCandless was proceeding to make out the commitment, when Jeremiah softened a little and asked time to see his friends. After consultation; that an entertainment given in it is an evidence of the respectability of the performance; that it is conducted in a manner to easily approached; that whether day or night, any lady can feel perfectly safe in attending, and that it is so conducive when seen under the full radiance of the gaslight, and filled with such brilliant audiences as have gathered there, that, the ladies, keenly appreciative of a beautiful scene, are irresistibly drawn thither. Perhaps these latter considerations, explain the phenomenon, but without taking sides,—we fain would be on peaceful terms with the S. A.—we note the fact as an item of interest for curious speculators.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	M.
	7:35	4:21	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.28	30.45	30.56
Change since last report	.05	.17	.17
Thermometer	21°	25°	15°
Change in last 24 hours	09°	04°	09°
Direction of wind	NW.	NW.	NW.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	8	2